

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 255

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14 "
BOMBAY to LONDON via sea in 19 "
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 29 "
The above mentioned improved transit will
commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connections at Aden with	Tons
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
10th "	Della	5000	"	"
17th "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
24th "	Araba	8000	"	"
31st "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
7th Feb.	Mantra	11000	"	"
14th "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
21st "	Calcutta	8000	"	"
28th "	Mantra	11000	"	"
7th March.	Persia	8000	"	"
14th "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
21st "	Calcutta	8000	"	"
28th "	Mantra	11000	"	"
4th April.	Himalaya	7000	"	"
11th "	Araba	8000	"	"
18th "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
25th "	Mantra	11000	"	"
2nd May	Calcutta	8000	"	"
9th "	Sabote	6000	Macdonald	10500
16th "	Persia	8000	"	"

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARABIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

SINGLE. RETURN.

"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.

TO MARSEILLES .. Rs. 594 or Rs. 485 Rs. 591

.. LONDON 627 or Rs. 325 Rs. 940-8

or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,

AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay

fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY,

taking passengers for the Straits, China, and

Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on

favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information

apply to,

A. H. FROOM,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer, Commander, Tons, Arrival, Departure.

Bombay Maru Y. Tanaka 4625 23rd Dec. 3rd Jan.

Colombo Maru N. Kawashima 4700 30th Dec. 10th Jan.

Kawachi Maru T. Horii 6120 7th Jan. 18th Jan.

Rangoon Maru T. Date 4625 17th Jan. 26th Jan.

Kawachi Maru A. Christensen 6120 24th Jan. 9th Feb.

Pennang Maru S. Murasumi 5500 22nd Feb. 1st Mar.

Yamato Maru S. Tanaka 6120 29th Feb. 8th Mar.

Bombay Maru Y. Tanaka 4625 23rd Mar. 3rd Apr.

Colombo Maru N. Kawashima 4700 30th Apr. 17th Apr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROSHAI

MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. CHITMANJAL SETALYAD.

Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.

S. H. BOMANJI, Esq.

RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Athens A&C 5194	5194	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
City of Ploema A&C 7437	7437	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
City of Brindisi A&C 7437	7437	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
City of Calcutta A&C 7437	7437	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
Trafalgar Hall A 5321	5321	21st Mar.	10th Mar.
City of Manchester A&C 5551	5551	19th April.	11th April.
City of Paris A&C 5551	5551	19th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C 5551	5551	19th April.	11th April.
City of Lahore A&C 5551	5551	19th April.	11th April.
City of Birmingham A&C 7475	7475	27th May	25th May

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other

steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class

Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 575	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Liverpool	Rs. 653	Rs. 1091	Rs. 489	Rs. 809
Liverpool via Mar-	Rs. 605	Rs. 957	Rs. 462	Rs. 704
Liverpool via Mar-	Rs. 605	Rs. 957	Rs. 462	Rs. 704
Liverpool via Mar-	Rs. 605	Rs. 957	Rs. 462	Rs. 704
Liverpool via Mar-	Rs. 605	Rs. 957	Rs. 462	Rs. 704

Congressions granted to Families, Railway

Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,

Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstay, their leave

by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, pro-

vided it is time to arrive within the period

of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a fully

qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

The A and C Class steamers have Electric Light

and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF

CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage

by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi

and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-

deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply

to—Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons.

Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell

and Co., Ltd.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000

Claims Paid Rs. 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE BURGLARY ACCIDENT

MOTOR CAR FIDELITY

MOTOR CYCLE GUARANTEE

CYCLE PLATE GLASS

AND LIFE INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY,

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Provident Schemes

of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan as well

as would be found in none. Its "Special

Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special

Marriage" Schemes out-chronicle any

chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after

3 months. Copyright and name of the above

two registered and patented. Would you

please ask for the rules and Agencies and

Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co

CALCUTTA. Managing Agent

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.**
INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer, Tons, Sailing Date, Time, Route.
KOLA 1205 Th. 1st Jan. 9 a.m. T.C. M.
LIASA 2184 Fri. 2nd Jan. 6 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2185 Mon. 5th Jan. 11 a.m. T.P. D.
& C. M.

*Cutch Mandrie.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

*Portunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandrie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREI.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday,

1st January, calling at Muscat, Bushire

and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Wednes-

day, the 31st December, calling at Veraval,

Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat

Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain,

Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer, Tonnage, Sailing on.

PURNEA 3306 Thursday, 6th Jan.

PUNDEA 3305 " 22nd "

PENTACOT 3418 " 19th "

PALAMCOTTA 3413 " 19th "

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits, Settle-

ment, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

30th December, 1913.

BANKING.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.**

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.

25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar

Bombay, Madras, Mombasa

Karachi, Mandalay, Nairobi

Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu

Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja

Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala

Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer)

Tuticorin, Point)

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One

Year and shorter periods at rates of interest

to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and in-

terest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on

Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,

but no interest is allowed when the sum

accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe,

India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased

or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches

of the Bank, and on the Principal Cities of

Europe, Africa, America, and Australia.

Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale

of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares

and receives same for safe custody, realising

Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved

securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December,
there will be a Discount of 20 per cent. or

Rupees 2 in every 10

" 4 " " 20

" 10 " " 50

" 20 " " 100

off all Marcks' Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electro-
plate and Solid Cut Glass purchased for cash.

The largest stock of desirable and most
welcome Christmas and New Year Gifts in Bombay
marked in plain figures

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-
 Rs. 4
 Per line..... 0 4
 Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m. In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 25 for the course. Prof. Louis Peltier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 1062

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is guaranteed it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 300 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawns, Rs. 3-0; Carr. paid; it ("Chronicle named") **TUKINA & Co.,** Market, Bombay. 836

WANTED

WANTED PUPILS—French Lady desires pupils for French, German, and Music. Best references. Apply Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1122

WANTED—A pure European Nursery Governess, wages Rs. 40; good references required. Apply to Mrs. MORAN, care of Capt. Moran, Bolarum, Secunderabad.

WANTED immediately, European Lady TEACHER, certificated, for the Middle School Dept., of a Local High School. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1123

WANTED New or second-hand copies of volumes 1 and 2 of CALCULATOR OF MEASUREMENT OF PACKAGES. By Maneckji Kavasji Todivala, Bombay. Apply to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
 Licensed Measurers' Dept.,
 1121 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilochandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilochandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper, knowledge of double entry system and commercial work essential—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., of Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED GRADUATES strong in Mathematics and English to act as teachers in New English School, Nagpur. Candidates should clearly state how long they are prepared to stick to the post. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEADMASTER, New English School, Nagpur. 1109

WANTED—MANAGERS, AGENTS, CANVASSERS, INSPECTORS and CASHIERS on handsome salary. Apply by letter to

THE IMPERIAL BANK, LTD.,
 Delhi.

WANTED at the end of February an experienced, reliable ENGLISH NURSE for one child of two years. Age between 30 and 40. Apply with references and photograph to

Mrs. W. M. P. WOOD,
 The Camp, Baroda.

WANTED an Iron Expert, who may be able to extract any class of iron from its ore. Engine and other plants are ready. For terms, etc., apply to

B. JITAN SINGH, Dewan,
 Kothi State,
 P. O. Jaitwar, F.I.R.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission, or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED—For the Nanak Chand Anglo Sanskrit High School, Meerut, a Head Master from 1st June 1914 on pay Rs. 150-0-0 and the advantages of a Provident Fund. A man of high academic qualifications coupled with experience will have preference. Personal canvassing of the members of the committee is forbidden. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED.

WANTED by a Vegetarian TWO MEALS a day. Apply stating terms to "V. G. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—TUITION in the evening by a Gujarati Graduate. Brilliant Career. First class testimonials. Eng. Math. Sanskrit. Coaching guaranteed. Write "G." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 1125.

WANTED at once a Trained and an experienced MISTRESS for Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah. Pay Rs. 30-4-50. The applications to be submitted with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana.

WANTED, from February, 1914, a competent and experienced GRADUATE for the High School Department of the Dyanjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Bombay. Starting salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, with copies of testimonials.

7511

WANTED a few Assistant Surgeons for Nabha State Service. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates, which will not be returned, to

MOHAN LAL,
 Assistant Secretary
 to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,
 Nabha State.

WANTED by March 1st, a Certificated Assistant Mistress for the Christ Church Day School (mixed), Simla, to assist in the Middle School. Latin a recommendation. Also another for the Primary School, musical preferred. Church of England. Salary each Rs. 105 p.m. Benefits of Provident Fund.

Apply with copy of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, High School.

YOUNG LADY, ENGLISH, (Assoc. Trin. Coll., London) has VACANCIES for few pupils. Pianoforte Singing. Available for Xmas parties, concerts, dances. At Homes, excellent accompanist. Apply Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the District Engineer's Office, District Board, Gaya, an Assistant District Engineer on Rs. 250-10-350 plus Travelling Allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not a Bachelor of Engineering and has had at least five years employment in positions of responsibility for the design and execution of important engineering work and shall be so engaged at the time of applying. The applicant must also have had formerly a suitable education and a training as a Civil Engineer. The candidate selected must be able to ride and drive and will be bound to keep 2 good steady horses that do both works.

2. A Supervisor on Rs. 150-10-200 plus Second Class Travelling Allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. In this case, too, the candidate must be qualified as a Bachelor of Engineering and have had experience of road and building works in the Public Works Department or District Board for not less than 3 years, and shall be so engaged at the time of applying. The candidate selected must be able to ride and drive and will be bound to keep 2 good steady horses that do both works.

3. Two Overseers on Rs. 10-4-100, plus Rs. 20 as Travelling Allowance per month each. No one need apply who is not an Upper Subordinate and has not experience of road and building works.

In all cases preference will be given to Biharees having the requisite qualifications and experience as noted against each and the appointments will at first be on probation for 6 months. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) will be received by the undersigned up to 15th January, 1914, but in the case of Assistant District Engineer, applications must be submitted with testimonials in original, in a registered cover to be superscribed "Application for Assistant District Engineer" with sufficient stamps to return the original testimonials registered if not appointed.

F. MAYNARD, C.E.,
 District Engineer,
 Gaya.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED immediately—An Assistant Mechanic Electrician from 25 to 30 years of age for the E. I. Railway Carr. and Wag. Department. Candidates must have been trained in the shops of a British or Colonial Railway, and have had considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains preferably Stone & Co.'s system. Absolute competency, successful management of staff and thorough knowledge of maintenance and upkeep relating to electric equipment of trains, are essential. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per mensem, on approved service. Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carr. and Wag. Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lilloah, not later than the 15th January, 1914.

R. S. HIGGET,
 Agent.
 Calcutta, 19th Dec., 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very strong four cylinder five-seated magneto ignition "PEUGEOT" Motor Car of about 20 H.P. with carbide and electric lamps and a stepney wheel and other accessories. The car is in good running condition with all tyres and tubes new. Trial at Barsi Town. Please apply to

G. P. SULAKHE, B.A., LL.B.,
 (Dist. Sholapur) Barsi Town.

FOR SALE:

A PONY and TRAP, (Cabriolette), complete Turn-out, with harness, all Accessories. Rs. 650. In very good condition, owner going home. Apply to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1120

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD CAR, 10 H.P., two cylinder, in good condition, fairly new tyres with Stepney wheel and accessories. Apply to Dr. S. S. BATLIWALA, Soparibag Road, Parel.

FOR SALE—Ladies Humber Bicycle, new, recently brought out from Home, unused, perfect, carriage paid 200 miles. Price Rs. 100.—Apply MAJOR J. C. P. PERRY, Deolali.

FOR SALE—A Brand New 2½ Twin Douglas' Motor Cycle, 1913. Free Engine, automatic oiling, etc., only run 200 miles. Tyres as new, complete set of tools, horn and lamp. Price Rs. 750. No offers. Apply 2/Lt. K. HORAN, 43rd Lt. Infy., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, sixth edition revised, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and will form by Gerald L. Chard, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sasin, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1038

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Gunpowder Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families. RENT Rs. 20-22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289, Hornby Road. 1067

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright, and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

ERNAKULAM WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of Engines and Pumps for the following minimum pumping work, etc., will be received by the undersigned on or before the 28th of February 1914:—
 Low lift pumping 29,000 gallons an hour to a height of 68 feet.
 High lift pumping the same quantity per hour to a height of 38 feet.
 Further information and Specification may be obtained at the Water Works Department Office, Ernakulam, on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be returned. Other detailed plans may if necessary be seen in the office. Parties tendering must do so at their own cost.

A. S. F. MODY,
 Water Works & Municipal Engineer,
 Ernakulam, 21st December, 1913.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND OILS FOR 1914-15.

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of 17th February 1914, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES and OILS for 12 months ending 31st March, 1915. Forms of Tenders for either supplies or for giving all particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
 Store-keeper,
 B. & N. W. Railway,
 Samastipur,
 The 17th December, 1913.

WANTED.

STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS AND GOODS CLERKS.

THERE ARE VACANCIES on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, for experienced Station Masters, Signallers and Goods Clerks. Only men possessing a good knowledge of Station working and Accounts and who have had at least five years Railway experience need apply. Exemplary character also necessary. The starting salaries vary according to experience and ability. Station Masters, Rs. 80/- to 85/- per mensem. Signallers, Rs. 65/- to 75/- per mensem. Goods Clerks, Rs. 65/- to 80/- per mensem.

Selected candidates will be required to enter into a three years agreement for service with the Uganda Railway Administration. Passage is paid to and from East Africa and liberal leave is granted for approved service. Applications giving full particulars of service with copies of testimonials to be addressed to:—
 THE AGENT,
 Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
 Nicoll Road, Ballard Pier,
 BOMBAY. 1118

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Registered Office of the Company will be REMOVED from 17A, Alhambra Road, to CANADA BUILDINGS, Fort (entrance from Home Street) from 1st January, 1914.
 D. M. WADIA & Co.,
 Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBO MARU" having arrived on the 29th inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo. The CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS FOR CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
 Manager,
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

REWARD RUPEES 1,000.

WHEREAS some evil disposed persons or person have or has recently circulated in Bombay and elsewhere a document containing allegations of the most false and malicious description against
 MR. SALEHJOY KARIMJI BARODAWALA
 who is a well known and respectable person and person of or is guilty of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
 NOW the above mentioned REWARD will be paid to any person, not being a principal offender, who shall furnish to THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Bombay, information which shall lead to the offenders or offender being brought to justice.

Dated 16th December, 1913.
 LITTLE & Co.,
 Solicitors, High Court,
 1043 Bombay.

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,
 No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at "The Cabin" Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, rich glass crockery, best plated ware, dining table in 4 pieces, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, one drawing room velvet lined set drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers glass door almirahs, zoodna cupboard, China glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top pier tables with pier glass, one handsome sweet-toned bonised cottage piano, one revolving top office table, old China jars vases wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, blackwood carved furniture, one hand sewing machine, ladies' Devenport, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, 3 lighted bronze hanging lamps, Singapore cane furniture, elabaster vases, China and coir matting, copper utensils, Hyderabad carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots with stands, etc., etc., the property of S. COLONNELLO, Esq., and others.

The property of Mr. James A. Rainage.—One rubber tyre low Buggy with hood and coupes English wire wheels suitable for 14-1 up to 15-1 hands horse in excellent condition built to order. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansions," Fazulbhai Road, Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crackeryware and best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, dinner wagon, large mirror sideboards, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, chesterfield, sofas, drawing room cabinet, single and double mirror door almirahs, fancy tiled top tea-cupboard, corner cabinets, half back leather lined sofas, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, mirror hat-stands, new design blackwood screen, fancy flower vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, ladies writing tables, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets baba gocart and tricycles, &c., &c., the property of E. H. Anthony, Esq., and others. The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
 Bombay, 30th December 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
 THE MANAGER,
 BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
 Meadows Street,
 BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission. Agents,
 21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Bai Awabai, widow of Hormasji Muncherjee Chichgar, and Mr. Ardeshir Hormasjee Chichgar, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Elrahim bin Goolam Mohidin Farid and Bai Khatizabai, widow of Gulam Mohidin Farid, the mortgagees, and in pursuance to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of October, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 6th day of January, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, now formed into one, containing by admeasurement 169 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Land Revenue under Old No. 893, 894, and New No. 8059, 8061. Old Survey No. 1728, 1729, and New Survey No. 847, 848, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6132, 6133, and Street No. 203, 205, and 207, and bounded as follows, i.e.—On or towards the East by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kadar Coranker, and on or towards the South by the property of Hissamuddin Buray.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors, for the mortgagees, at their Office No. 67, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, FURNITURE, ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES, BELONGING TO THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH, AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Mulji Shamji, the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Nana-bhai Govind Chitre, and in pursuance to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 6th day of January 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises as above at Sandhurst Road, the goods belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph, and owned by the said Mortgagee and consisting of films of Zigomar, Foolhead, and of other popular subjects, one Pathe Freres Imperial Cinema machine complete, one dynamo and motor with voltmeter, amperemeter and register, electric fans, lights, chairs, sofas and fittings and other movable articles, etc. Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
 Auctioneers,
 Bombay, 30th December, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.
 A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS, ARTISTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND STUDENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE BOMBAY STATIONERY AND DRAWING STORES AT "ATMARAM BUILDINGS" ON THAKORDWAR ROAD, GIRGAUM NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 30th day of December 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Atmaram" Buildings on Thakordwar Road, Girgaum near the Post Office the entire stock-in-trade of the Bombay Stationery and Drawing Stores comprising of artists' colour boxes, water and oil colours in cakes, tubes, pans, varnishes and oils, brushes for oil and water colours, drawing pencils, rubbers of all degrees. Compass and compass boxes, drawing papers, drawing books, rulers and stretchers, T. and set squares, canvas, cameras with stands, pencil pointer machines, shop furniture, sliding door cupboards, show cases, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
 IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF FANCY COTTON TWEED SUITINGS, FANCY COLOURED, TROPICALS COTTON TWEED SUITINGS, WASHING CHECKS, FANCY COLOURED STRIPED SUITING TUSSOIRES, ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 30th Decem- ber 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the shop, opposite Messrs. G. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A large lot of fancy cotton tweed suitings, fancy coloured tropicals, cotton twill suitings, washing checks, fancy coloured striped suiting tussors, etc., of 4 to 14 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.
 J. S. MODY & CO.,
 Auctioneers,
 Bombay, 30th December, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL GOLD ORNAMENTS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH DIAMONDS PEARLS AND RUBIES, AND SILVER WARE OF KUTCH, MADRAS, AND BANGALORE, OF VERY SUPERIOR AND FINEST DESIGNS, GODREJ AND ENGLISH IRON SAFES, AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Vinaldas Dhamsey, traded as G. Mehta and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shop situate at Baria Building, Pydhoni, the following ornaments, etc.

Gold ornaments such as bracelets, pendants, ear-rings, buttons set with diamonds and rubies. Brooches set with pokhraj, bracelets set with pearls, and diamonds. Gold and diamond bracelets (specially made to order), neck chains, and silverware of Bangalore, Madras and Cutch, such as engraved cups, saucers, bowls, tumblers, cigarette boxes, hair brushes photo frames, and other miscellaneous articles worth for presentations.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken on the next day.

N.B.—All the furniture of the shop consisting of show-cases, etc., are specially made to order and are of best pattern. Also the safes are of the best make, and we recommend the public to pay a visit for inspection.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
 Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

FLORETTE AND PATAPON.

The Great French Comedy
 Otherwise known

AS

"CUPID WORKS OVERTIME"

An Immediate Success.

Full of Sparkling Humour.

1½ HOUR'S LAUGH.

Greatest Picture Comedy
 Produced.

Don't miss it.

NEW YEAR'S EVE
 December 31st.

30 : Prizes : 30

At Special

Children's Matinee
 at 5 p.m.

NEW YEAR DAY

GRAND PRIZE SHOW

AT 6-30 p.m.</

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 29.

The Banks and many of the Markets are closed for the Christmas Holidays.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
187 bars silver	3,75,000	London	Mercantile
115 "	2,25,000	"	Eastern.
144 "	3,00,000	"	Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is firm and rates are unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and 3 months' sight bills have been placed to a moderate extent at current rates.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—	s.	d.
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
" forward, Apl.	1-4	9-32
" 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	1-4	172
Marks	1392	
60 days Hongkong	1411	
" Shanghai	1914	
" Japan	1472	

BULLION.

The London Market for bar Silver reopened on Saturday steady and unchanged, at 26 11/16 both for ready and for two months delivery. The Local Market opened steady at 77-8 for the first settlement and closes at the same rate. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	3
Australian bar gold	23	15	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	12	0
" 2nd Settlement	78	8	0
" 3rd	76	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 26th December 1913.

Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway	36 41,592
B. & C. I. Railway	24 28,080

COTTON.

On Saturday there was a moderate advance of 14 to 22 points in the American Markets. The passing of the Currency Bill in America has been favourably received by Wall Street, and the financial outlook has improved. This has had its effect on the Cotton Market, and Wall Street shorts have been covering. We are now about 35 points better than the lowest point lately touched in the American Markets, and it is not unlikely that we may see a further improvement shortly. The Liverpool Market reopens to-day, but will close again during the week for the New Year holidays.

The Local Market opened with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on Saturday's closing rates, good Broach being Rs. 302½. The advance has been too sharp and a reaction set in during the early part of the day, good Broach declining to Rs. 297½ and other rates in proportion. In the afternoon rates fluctuated and at the close the Market is irregular the price for good Broach in the bazaar being Rs. 300 and for fine Khambang Akola January Rs. 261/62.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	52,000
Months.	To-day's price
D. J.	6.74 plus 7
J. F.	6.76 " 7
F. M.	6.79 " 7
M. A.	6.81 " 7
A. M.	6.81 " 7
M. J.	6.80 " 7
J. J.	6.78 " 7
J. A.	6.75 " 7
A. S.	6.65 " 7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—The Market is steady	Rs.	a.	p.
Quotations:—			
Ready White, Pesi 85 %	5	5	0 R.T.
White Pesi 75 %	5	4	0 R.T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	6 R.T.
Linseed.—The Market is steady			
Quotations:—			
Bold Brown, Ready	7	15	0 B.T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	0 "
Rapeseed.—The Market is quiet but steady.			
Quotations:—			
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0 "
Brown Delhi, May	9	1	0 R.T.
Telseed.—The Market is steady.			
Quotations:—			
85 % Bold White	68	8	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Black Kutai J.F.	48	0	0
Groundnuts.—The Market is quiet.			
Quotations:—			
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0
Moussaeed.—The Market is quiet.			
Quotations:—			
Ready	8	2	0 B.T.
Poppseed.—The Market is easier.			
Quotations:—			
Ready	10	8	0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up Saturday at 6 p.m.—

Cotton	20,876 Bales
Wheat	2,905 Cwts.
Linseed	2,995 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	nil
Gingelyseed	10,641 "
Poppseed	nil
Groundnuts	14,623 "
Onastoreed	4,650 "
Rice	15,851 "
Myrabollams	3,346 "
Cottonseed	13,364 "
Moussaeed	124 "
Gram	4,542 "
Jowar	5,217 "
Maize	nil
Barley	415 "

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

A COMPARISON.

REPORT OF LAST CENSUS.

The Report on the Census of 1911, just issued, in two volumes, by Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., contains a mass of tabulated statistics, which can only be very briefly referred to in this place. The total population of the whole of India was 315,156,396 persons of which 161,338,935 were males and 153,817,461 females. Both volumes consist for the main part of figures but Mr. Gait has the following interesting comparison between Calcutta and Bombay.

Just as, when speaking of London, we may mean either the Municipal and Parliamentary City of London with a fight population of less than 20,000, of the administrative County of London with 4½ millions, or Greater London including the Outer Ring, that is, the Metropolitan and City Police districts, with 7½ millions; so also in speaking of Calcutta we may mean Calcutta proper, or the area administered by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation with the port, fort and canals, the population of which is 896,067, or this area plus the suburban municipalities of Cossipur, Chitপুর, Manickota and Garden Reach with 1,043,307 inhabitants, or lastly Greater Calcutta, which also includes Howrah, with an aggregate population of 1,222,313. The suburban municipalities differ from Calcutta only in respect of their Municipal government. From a structural point of view they cannot be distinguished. The buildings are continuous throughout, and there is nothing to show where one municipality begins and the other ends. The suburban water-supply is drawn from the Calcutta mains. Howrah again is separated from Calcutta proper only by the river Hooghly. It is just as much a part of Calcutta as Southwark is of London. Like the suburban municipalities it is the dormitory of many persons who earn their living in Calcutta proper, and its industrial life is inseparable from that of the metropolis. Excluding Howrah, but including the three suburban municipalities, there are on the average 39 persons per acre. In Calcutta proper the number is 44, or 72 if we exclude the port, fort and maidan, which occupy two-fifths of the total area but contribute less than 4 per cent. to the population. The most crowded wards are in the north of the town, the maximum density being reached in Colootollah where there are 255 persons per acre. The most sparsely inhabited ward is Alipore with only 16. The distribution of population in the suburban municipalities is remarkably uniform; it ranges from 21 persons per acre in Garden Reach to 25 in Manickota. A striking feature of the statistics is the large number of immigrants. Less than 29 per cent. of the inhabitants of Calcutta proper claim as their birthplace. The vast majority are immigrants, of whom 261,000 come from Bihar and Orissa and 90,000 from the United Provinces. Of the Bengal districts, the largest contribution are those from the 24 Parganas (88,000), Hooghly (48,000) and Midnapore (29,000). The volume of immigration is equally great in the suburbs and Howrah. Amongst the immigrants males largely preponderate. In the town as a whole females are less than half as numerous as males and the disproportion is steadily increasing.

The first regular census of Calcutta proper taken in 1872, showed a population of 633,000. In 1881 there was practically no change, but in 1891 a gain of 11.4 per cent. was recorded. In 1901 there was a further increase of 24.3 per cent. but part of this was due to improved enumeration. At the present census the rate of increase in Calcutta proper has dropped to 5.7 per cent. The falling-off is due largely to the growing tendency of the inhabitants to make their home in the suburbs or even further afield. The suburban municipalities have grown during the decade by 45.3 per cent. Similar increases are shown by some of the outlying parts of Calcutta proper e.g., Ballygunge and Tollygunge, where there has been a gain of 47 per cent. in ten years. This centrifugal tendency is due mainly to the removal of insanitary and congested basis, the opening out of new roads, the acquisition of land on a large scale for public offices and institutions, the encroachment on the residential area of offices, shops and workshops due to the development of industry and trade, and the growing desire on the part of the better classes for purer air and more space than is available in the heart of the city. The decreases of 43 and 63 per cent. respectively ascribed to the opening out or removal of congested basis, and the loss of ten per cent. in Colootollah to the acquisition of land for educational and medical institutions; the decline of 3½ per cent. in Burma Bazar is due to trade expansion. At the same time there has been a great improvement in the communications between Calcutta and its environs by tram, rail and river steamer. In illustration of the way in which the custom of sleeping beyond the city limits is growing it may be mentioned that in the course of ten years the number of season tickets issued by the East Indian Railway alone has risen to 54,000, or by 60 per cent. The birthplace statistics show that the number of persons born in Calcutta but enumerated elsewhere has risen during the same period from 36 to 88 thousand.

In 1901 a house in Calcutta was defined as the dwelling place of one or more families having a separate entrance. On the present occasion it was taken, as in 1891, to be a place bearing a separate municipal assessment number. The result is that the average number of persons per house is of no statistical value. The enquiries made in 1901 regarding the character of the houses, the number of rooms in each and their size have not been repeated.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, which has now a population of 979,445, was a petty town with about ten thousand inhabitants when it passed into the possession of the British in 1661. The population was estimated to be 100,000 in 1780, 180,000 in 1841 and 236,000 in 1856. At the first regular census in 1872 it had risen to 644,495, and nineteen years later, in 1891, it was 821,764. In the next decade plague, which first appeared in September 1896, caused a serious set-back; and it is estimated that by 1901 this disease had already been responsible for 114,000 deaths. The census of that year showed a decrease of about 6 per cent., but this was not wholly due to deaths. At the time when the census was taken, a virulent epidemic was in progress, and large numbers of the permanent residents had sought safety in flight. A fresh enumeration taken in 1906 by the Health Department of the Municipality gave a population of 959,537. The number now returned exceeds that of 1901 by 26 per cent. but it is only 2 per cent. more than it was at the time of the local enumeration of 1906. It is said that the census of 1911 was taken at a time when many of the immigrants from neighbouring districts had gone to their permanent homes for the holidays, and that many of the cotton mills had closed down temporarily owing to the prohibitive price of the raw material, but apart from this, some slackening in the rate of growth is perhaps only natural. Many parts of the city are already very congested, and the operations of the Improvement Trust must inevitably tend to reduce the population of some of the most crowded sections. The city is built on an island, and the only directions in which room can be provided for the displaced population and further growth are towards the north or by reclamation from the sea. There is still ample room in the north of the island but improved traffic facilities are needed, and in parts the land will have to be raised and drained. More than three hundred acres were recovered from the sea during the decade, and a much larger scheme is in contemplation. Even so it would seem clear that it is impossible for the city to continue growing as rapidly as it did prior to 1890. The average population per acre is now 67. It varies from 638 in the second Nagpada section to only 7 in Sion. As in Calcutta, there is a movement in progress from the congested sections in the heart of the city towards the left crowded ones on its outskirts. This tendency has been accentuated by plague. Two of the outlying sections, Worli and Sewri, have doubled their population since 1901. Worli has now about nine times the population which it had in 1872. Its rapid expansion is due to the increasing number and size of its mills and workshops. Like other large trading and industrial centres, Bombay is peopled mainly by immigrants; and more than 80 per cent. of its inhabitants were born elsewhere. Most of them come from the neighbouring districts; more than one-fourth of the total number are from Ratnagiri, while four other districts together supply more than a third. There are 30,000 Goanese, most of whom are in domestic service. Of the immigrants from outside the province, some 50,000, chiefly mill hands, are from the United Provinces, and 12,000 mainly shopkeepers, from Rajputana. Of the immigrants from outside India the largest number (6,000) come from the United Kingdom.

As in the other large cities of India females are in a great minority, there being only 530 of this sex to every thousand males. This proportion is the smallest yet recorded. In 1881 it was 664; it fell to 586 at the next census owing to the immigration of males to meet the rapidly growing demand for labour, and again rose to 617 in 1901, when plague had driven out more of the temporary settlers than of the permanent residents. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Hindus and one-fifth Mohammedans. The proportion of the latter is slightly smaller than it was ten years ago. It is said that in the plague epidemics, the Mohammedans do not leave the city so readily as the Hindus and consequently that the mortality amongst them is greater. But it would be unsafe to build any theory on fluctuations of this kind in a city with such a large immigrant population. A slight change in the sources from which the immigrants are recruited would by itself suffice materially to alter the proportions.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Sykes charged Doraswamy a Madras, with the theft of a silk saree valued at Rs. 100 belonging to Anant Anappa a Telegraph peon residing at Grant Road. The complainant stated that he had kept the saree in his trunk. He missed it a few days ago. His suspicions fell on the accused because the latter used to visit him frequently and had seen the saree which he prized highly. The complainant therefore reported the matter to the police. On Sunday night whilst the complainant and a few friends were sitting together, the accused went to their place and tried to throw the saree into the complainant's room through a window. He was caught in the act of doing so by a witness who raised an alarm and arrested the accused. The latter denied having stolen the saree and said this was a false charge brought against him by the complainant who he alleged, bore him ill will.

His Worship however convicted the accused and taking into consideration that he meant to return the saree and that this was his first offence, he ordered him to enter into a bond for Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A PICK POCKET.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, committed to the Sessions, one Rahim Karim, and old offender with six previous convictions, on another charge of theft of two currency notes of Rs. 10, each belonging to Changuer Jiwadhi. The complainant was walking along Sheikh Memon Street on Sunday last when he passed to look at the ruins of the Lakshmidas Khimji Market. The accused, it was stated, was following him. When the complainant stopped, the accused quietly drew out two currency notes of Rs. 10 each from his pocket and attempted to run away. He was however arrested by a witness who handed him over to the police. On searching him two notes belonging to the complainant were found on his person.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, committed to the Sessions, one Rahim Karim, and old offender with six previous convictions, on another charge of theft of two currency notes of Rs. 10, each belonging to Changuer Jiwadhi. The complainant was walking along Sheikh Memon Street on Sunday last when he passed to look at the ruins of the Lakshmidas Khimji Market. The accused, it was stated, was following him. When the complainant stopped, the accused quietly drew out two currency notes of Rs. 10 each from his pocket and attempted to run away. He was however arrested by a witness who handed him over to the police. On searching him two notes belonging to the complainant were found on his person.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

To be run on Saturday, 3rd January, 1914. The entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday 29th December 1913.

THE JANUARY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Welman's b e g North (6 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (3 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Seignourie (3 years).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly kiss by Roquelure Salut d'Amour (4 years).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's b e m Master Delaval (aged).
Mr. H. Jam Sahab's b e m Lady Starborn (4 years).
Mr. H. Jam Sahab's ch e m Lady R. (5 years).
Mr. Blythe's b e m Lord Robert (5 years).
Capt. H. Meynell's b e g Silver Memory (5 years).
AN ARAB SELLING PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Real 14-0 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years).
Mr. H. Begmalomah's b a h Mysore (aged).
Mr. H. Begmalomah's b a h Mysore (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Langford (4 years).
Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Farash (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).
Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13-31 (4 years).
Mr. Najib Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years).
Mr. H. H. Maney's g a h Moo-a-fiq (4 years).
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar 13-33 (6 years).
THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur 13-21.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz 13-34.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13-31.
Mr. S. A. Oomer's b a h Winning Post 13-31.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-31.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk 13-33.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus 13-33.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules 13-33.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazem's g a h Good Star 13-33.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazem's g a h Timoor 13-33.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13-33.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Crisis 13-33.
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Brazil 13-33.
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Balkan Prince 13-33.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Young Titus 13-33.
Mr. P. D. Moore's g a h Blue Peter 13-33.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Abundance 13-33.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan 13-33.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Hercules 13-33.
Mr. Abdulla Faras's g a h Columbus 13-33.
Mr. Essa Mulla Suleman's g a h Sayel 13-33.
Mr. Fala Khaddi's b a h Fala Khaddi 13-33.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia 13-33.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Back Bay 13-33.
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rumezan 13-33.
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rumezan 13-33.
Mr. Abdool Baker's g a h Chaser 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-33.
Mr. Khatib bin Amir's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Esmail and Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Jemadar 13-33.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Sultan 13-33.
Messrs. Shaik Cassim and S. A. Aziz's g a h Gulistan 13-33.
Mr. E. H. Dakeel's g a h Navigator 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimohamed's ch a h Red Eagle 13-33.
Mr. M. J. Essa's g a h Decoration 13-33.
THE COORLA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Heliopolis 13-31.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz 13-33.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Malabar 13-33.
Mr. H. Jam Sahab's b a h Big Ben 13-33.
Mr. H. Jam Sahab's b a h Lucifer 13-33.
Mr. E. Nazareh's g a h Royalist 13-33.
Mr. Ebrahim Mince's ch a h Sah 13-33.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Jehangir Sha 13-33.
Messrs. A. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry 13-33.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi and D. S. Mehta's g a h Chit 13-33.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad 13-33.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's b a h Dhabhese 13-33.
Mr. E. Nazareh's b a h Funsh Spot 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-33.
Mr. Naser Abdool's g a h Papa 13-33.
Mr. K. M. S. Oomer's b a h Alwar 13-33.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President 13-33.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II 13-33.

THE VEAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13-33.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-33.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Electric 13-33.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Zahir 13-33.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13-33.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-33 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Mexico 13-33 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goudalass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Bharti Chief (4 years).
Mr. Karsonjee Govindjee's ch a h Best Change 13-33 (aged).
Mr. Abdool Faras's b a h Mysore (aged).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years).
Messrs. A. K. Dakeel and Abdul Aziz Mokeer's b a h Grey Ghost II 13-33 (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Hasan Madar's b a h Mars 13-33 (6 years).
Mr. H. J. Mahomed's g a h Welcome (aged).

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Kamil 13-23 (5 years).
Mr. N. Jehangir's b a h Moonif (5 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussow's b a h Aimer (6 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Capt. H. Meynell's b a h Iron Chest (5 years).
Mr. Najib Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident 13-33 (aged).

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS TO VISIT BOMBAY.

TWO GAMES PROVISIONALLY ARRANGED.

The cricketing public of the Presidency will be glad to learn that arrangements for the visit of an Australian XI to India are nearly complete, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. C. G. Stileman, the honorary cricket secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana. The tour is likely to prove a great success.

The visiting team which will be led by the Rev. E. F. Waddy (N.S.W.) is expected to arrive in Colombo to-morrow, and after finishing its programme in Ceylon will arrive in Bombay at the end of next month. Two matches have been provisionally arranged to take place in Bombay, one being with a team to be called His Excellency's XI and captained most probably by our sporting Governor.

This is the first time that an Australian XI is visiting this country, and as it will include players of the stamp of W. Bardsley (N.S.W. and Australia) who has the proud distinction of having knocked up a double century in a test match with All England, L. A. Minnett (N.S.W.) and G. H. Hazlett (N.S.W. and Australia) the visit is looked forward to with the keenest enthusiasm. The certainties of the team are:—

Rev. E. F. Waddy, (N.S.W., Capt.),
Rev. P. Waddy, (Oxford), G. H. Hazlett, (N.S.W. and Australia), R. B. Minnett (N.S.W. and Australia), W. Bardsley (N.S.W. and Australia), E. L. Waddy (N.S.W.), L. A. Minnett (N.S.W.), D. J. Long (N.S.W.), W. Docker (N.S.W.), P. S. Arnett (N.S.W.), G. B. Tuck (Cambridge). The remainder will be picked from R. J. A. Massie, F. Laver, N. M. Gregg, C. Mackenzie, W. J. Stack, and Cameron.

BAND AT CHOWPATY.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers of the band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Chowpaty Band-stand this evening at 8-45 (8-45).
March "Landolt" Seelman.
Selection (from) "The Marriage Marret".
Valse "Love & Laughter" Strauss.
Overture "Hunyadi Laszlo" Domert.
Ficcolo Solo "The Wren" Damare.
Selection "The Wren" Damare.
(a) Air-de-Ballet "Lancelot" Adam.
(b) From Suite "Venez" "Gondoliers" Neven.
March "Angelina" Scott.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

CENTRAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,59,753; Mr. S. J. Aroonchander Singha, Treasurer, South African-Bengal, Rs. 10,000; "Allahabad collections" (through Mr. J. Nehru), Anand Bhawan, Rs. 7,200; H. H. Maharaj of Gaekwar Sahab of Baroda, Rs. 5,500; Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. (2nd instalment), Rs. 5,000; The "Bombay Chronicle" being the amount collected by the paper (6th instalment), Rs. 4,000; "Bangalore City collection," through Messrs. B. K. Garudachar, Treasurer, D. V. Gundappa and K. S. Krishniah Secretary, Rs. 1,800; "Karachi collection," through Durgadas B. Adwani, Rs. 1,700; Through Mr. N. M. Joshi as under:—"Baroda Volunteers," through Mr. J. B. Bhatnagar, Rs. 644; The Ahmedabad Public through Mr. Krishnadas Narasim Desai, Rs. 1,500; Total Rs. 1,560-6. Mr. Hiranand Hemchand Cashier, Hyderabad Chairman, Public Meeting through Mr. K. Narayan, Rs. 1,500; Mr. S. M. Pandit, being the contribution from the inhabitants of Rajkot, through Mr. K. Narayan, Rs. 708; Through Lady Dhanbai Cowasjee Jehangir for Ladies Fund, as under:—"The Hindu Gujarati" Street Mandal, through Mrs. Sakai, Rs. 300; Mrs. Jamshedjee, Rs. 150; Mrs. Carmichael, Rs. 50; Mrs. Sherbanoo S. Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mrs. Gumpatrao Ramtanou Naya, through the Secretary, N. S. Society, Rs. 25; Total Rs. 550. "Branch collections" (1st instalment), through Mr. A. J. Anin, (Branch, Rs. 500; Mr. S. M. Pandit, being the contribution from the inhabitants of Rajkot, through Mr. K. Narayan, Rs. 342; Mr. Popatlal H. Gooya, Gondol, Kathiawad District, Rs. 300; Mr. R. B. Kashkar, being the amount of contribution from the inhabitants of Malegaoon, Rs. 179; "Umreth collections," through Mr. Chhotalal A. Vyas, Umreth, Rs. 130; Gandharva Natak Mandal being performance (2nd instalment), Rs. 139-1; "Aurati collections," through Mr. N. M. Bedarkar, Rs. 139; Karyavak Yagnik, Rs. 100; Through Mr. V. Sharma, Rs. 119-1; "Zainia collection," through Santosharam Devshankar Bhatt, Rs. 110; "Dhulia collection," through Mr. Baharao Raising, Pander, Rs. 100; Through Mr. Mathuradas Laljee Ghandhy, Rs. 89-8; Through Mr. R. D. Desai, Rs. 55; "Baramati collection," through Mr. S. V. Karandikar, Rs. 52; "Admasingh Narsinghphoy," Rs. 60; "Anonymus" (Nasik collections), Rs. 29; Through Messrs. K. B. Beale and Co., Rs. 24-4; Through Mr. S. K. Becker, Rs. 28-8; Mr. C. J. Bhatt, Rs. 27-3; Through Mr. Yashwanth

LORD WILLINGDON AT PALANPUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH AT BANQUET.

"HONOURABLE YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION."

(From our Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Dec. 29.

His Excellency's speech at the banquet on the 29th instant:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly say what a very great pleasure it is to me to find myself as your guest at Palanpur and fulfilling a promise made to you shortly after my arrival in this country, when I remember well you were the first of the Indian princes within the Presidency to extend to my wife and myself the hand of friendship and hospitality. I am deeply grateful to you for your cordial welcome so generously expressed in the charming speech to which we have just listened, and for your good wishes to me while I live amongst you, may I in particular to-night thank you for your warm welcome to Lady Willingdon. I am very glad that you approve of what I find is an innovation, that of bringing the wife of the Governor to your State, and I feel confident that her presence is a happy augury for the future, for she is as eager and anxious as I to bind firm those ties of friendship, of confidence and trust, which should unite all those who are doing their utmost to work for the best interests of the people of this country.

I have been much interested to hear to-night of the progress of your State which goes to confirm what I have always heard of your sincere and earnest efforts during long and honourable years of administration to improve the condition and ensure the welfare of your subjects. It must indeed be a matter of great satisfaction to you to feel that in handing over the cares of your State to your son, you can do it with all confidence that he will carry on the good work which you have so well begun. The responsibilities of his position are great but I am confident that he will be equal to his task and I can cordially assure him that the Government will firmly support him in upholding the rights, dignity, and honour of your State, and are ready at any time should he require it to give him any assistance in their power towards any scheme which will further the improvement of the welfare and prosperity of your people. I can well understand the pride you must feel in the traditions through many generations of your race, traditions which you share with many great families in this country which is so full of the records and monuments of a magnificent past. You have carried on the traditions of your race through a long and distinguished career the tradition of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Supreme and Paramount power. Let me express to you my warm thanks for those expressions of loyalty which you have given me to-day to the Throne and the person of our King Emperor, and of your recognition of the benefits this country is obtaining under the British rule. I am confident that in future years and in succeeding generations you and your family will always be proud to work side by side with us to secure peace contentment and prosperity for this country, and good will and friendship among all the races who are working together for its moral and material progress.

JHANGIRA RAID.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

No success has been yet attained in tracing the perpetrators of the outrages on the railway at Jehangira Road and Khairabad. The troops who went in pursuit have been withdrawn, but military police are still out. A mass meeting of Hindus of the Bannu District Frontier Province was held at Bannu city at which resolutions were passed.

"That Government be pleased to take special and stringent measures in view of the fact that life and property of Hindus in Frontier Provinces are getting more and more insecure owing to frequency of raids, and that raiders, having their places of shelter in Khosht and other territories of the Amir of Kabul, the latter be communicated with in order to come to a definite understanding; that as raiders almost invariably commit raids on and kidnap away Hindus with the connivance of British Indian subjects, tribal and village, the responsibilities should be brought home to the latter and rigorously enforced; that the Hindus of the Frontier Provinces in general and the Bannu District in particular be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act and that relations between Hindus and Mahomedans having become strained since the passing of the Land Alienation Act owing to refusal on part of the former to advance loans to the latter without sufficient security the Bannu District be exempted from the operation of the said Act in order to restore mutual confidence and peace."

Lord Curzon has been occupying his leisure for some little time past in writing a book on the Government House at Calcutta and the Government House at Barrackpore. The task has been something of a labour of love, says the *Englishman*, but it has involved a great deal of painstaking research, and when the volume comes to be published it will be found that even the alterations effected at Calcutta, since Lord Curzon left India, are fully dealt with in the book. The Government House at Calcutta which was built by Lord Wellesley in 1799 has, of course, always had rather a family interest for Lord Curzon since it was modelled upon Kellistown Hall, his ancestral home in Derbyshire.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT IDAR.



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

A "Duck Shoot" Group with the spoils.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT NASIK.

(From our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Dec. 29.

Yesterday, at the close of the first day's proceedings the Minister to His Highness of Dhar announced a princely donation of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of His Highness Rs. 2,000 on behalf of Her Dowager Highness Rs. 1,000 on behalf of Shrimant the brother of His Highness towards the funds of the Conference. Other officers and Sardars of the State also promised donation amounting to Rs. 3,000 to-day. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar president of the conference gave a dinner to the delegates and visitors of the conference. The proceedings commenced at 12 p.m. Shrimant Bhausaheb Maharaja Chairman of the Conference and the brother of H. H. Maharaja Dewas senior, who was unavoidably absent yesterday arrived to-day by the Calcutta Mail. Miss Janabai Rokade Miss Kakade and Mrs. Shrikhe first addressed the conference dwelling on the value of female education and exhorted the leaders to take up the question of female education in earnest. The speeches were very loudly applauded. Mr. Khasherao Jadhav of Baroda then appealed eloquently for funds and in response Rs. 3,000 were promised, of which Rs. 1,500 were paid in cash and yearly donations, amounting to Rs. 200 were also promised. Eleven resolutions relating to Educational advancement were passed unanimously, one resolution expressed the joy felt by the Maratha community on the recovery of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge. After the usual vote of thanks to the President and all those who contributed to the successful meeting of the Conference, the proceedings were adjourned till to-morrow when lectures on Agricultural subjects together with the Agricultural exhibition and lectures on Co-operative Credit subjects will be delivered under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., the popular Collector of the Nasik district.

A FRESH AVIATION RECORD.

ALTITUDE OF 20,295 FEET REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NICE, Dec. 28.

The aviator, Legagneux in flight to-day reached the altitude of 20,295 feet, thus making a fresh record.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. Monday with the outward mails of the 19th instant. The steamer Maloja left at 3 a.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

LEEDS AGAIN IN DARKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Leeds was again in partial darkness last night owing to shortness and poorness of gas.

FIRE ON S.S. ARCADIA.

Yesterday morning a small fire broke out upon the Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Arcadia which is now lying in the stream and which recently brought the Christmas mail from Europe to India. The fire originated in the refrigerating room of the vessel, but with the aid of a "smoke-helmet" provided by the Bombay Water Police it was extinguished by those on board without causing any extensive damage or injury to the extinguishers. The smoke was the greatest deterrent to those who took in hand the quelling of the outbreak and this was the reason for the request for a "smoke-helmet." The Arcadia will leave Bombay shortly after the New Year for China.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN UPPER BURMA.

ALLEGED TAXATION TWICE OVER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

The men employed at the new carriage and wagon workshop Myitnge (Upper Burma) have struck on account of certain deductions from their salaries for the "Hameda" tax. The men state the tax had already been deducted previously when at Insein the old workshop, and they refused to work. The Superintendent had the workshop closed on Tuesday and pointed out to the mairies and others that their representations would be looked into by the Insein office where the deduction had been made.

The next day the men still stayed away from work and the civil and military police were sent down from Mandalay to prevent a riot and protect the shops. On Xmas day the Agent received a deputation and promised the mairies to go into their grievances provided the men returned to work, and if they remained away by Monday (to-day) they would be evicted from their quarters. The strikers consist chiefly of the lower paid workmen.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

OLD BOYS' LUNCH TO SIR T. MORRISON.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 29.

A lunch was given this afternoon by the old boys of Aligarh College, followed by a garden party to meet Sir Theodore Morrison and others. At the lunch complimentary speeches were made which Sir Theodore Morrison feelingly acknowledged.

In the course of his reply he reminded his old pupils how much he and Lady Morrison would love to come back to the scenes of old associations, to Aligarh particularly where he had spent the best part of his life. He was glad to listen to Aligarh men emphasising their traditional loyalty to the British rule and assured his old pupils of his attachment to the College and exhorted them to be united in the cause of their Alma mater.

He appealed to them to have confidence and trust in each other and asked them not to use the word "Extremists" for those who held liberal views in politics because Mahomedan extremists could not keep the pace with the moderates of the congress. He finally advised them to maintain the tradition of Aligarh which had done so much in shaping the destiny of the Mahomedan world. About fifty old boys sat at the lunch which terminated in great enthusiasm.

BAVASARYA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondents.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 29.

The Bavasary Kshatriya Conference before dispersing organised a Commercial Co-operative Society with head-quarters at Bombay with a capital of one lakh of ten thousand shares for which 3,500 shares subscribed. Their educational fund came up to nearly fifteen thousand. Thirty-one subscribed over Rs. 100 of whom may be mentioned Mrs. Parvathibai of Borgaon Amraoti. The conference resolved on approaching the Maharaja of Mysore with prayer to exempt their boys and girls from payment of school fees in the State schools and colleges as education was backward in their community. The next conference was invited to be held at Bellary. Sixty volunteers did commendable work.

According to the "Aligarh Institute Gazette," the Aligarh College authorities have made a representation to the Government to remove the Salavation Army colony from the Fort as its close proximity to the college is likely to give rise to many difficulties. The Fort has the historic importance of having been conquered by Lake in 1803 after the famous battle of Laswari. The Government reply is encouraging and Commissioner Booth-Tucker will probably be consulted in the matter.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT HOLIDAY WEEK FILM SHOW.

A mammoth picture programme has been provided at this popular resort. The star film "Battles of Napoleon" is one of the most marvellous creations of cinematography ever presented in this city. Taken on the actual battlefields, and the materials supplied numbering 3,600 actors, a war drama is evolved of intense realism which holds the spectators spell-bound from start to finish.

The marvellous picture shows very graphically the stubborn bravery of the great Prussian army and the decisive battles of the always winning armies of the Emperor. "We have come to conquer" was their motto a fact which is in evidence from the very beginning of the film. As the film starts the accompaniment of entrancing music we are introduced to Napoleon's famous General, Kellerman, who, after a short argument with the Prussian officer in charge of the frontier at Sicker-shausen, breaks down the barrier and enters the Prussian territory and takes possession.

We then see the Proud Frederic William III. King of Prussia, with the aid of his ministers drafting an ultimatum to Napoleon.

The ultimatum is delivered by Count Bojen and this Napoleon, of course, rejects. Hence follow the bitterest wars in the history of the period at the beginning of which the tragic death of Prince William is shown most realistically. He falls off his horse and dies fighting. Then comes a depiction of the battle of Austerlitz in which the fighting is faithfully depicted. Napoleon takes action in this engagement. One scene shows the famous Prussian Grenadiers attacking the French fiercely and at the crucial point when they are about to drive back their opponents, Napoleon appears, and with his famous forcing tactics occupies the surrounding hills and retrieves the position. We see the courier arrive before his King in a wounded condition and report the sad news of another reverse which reduces King William and Queen Louisa to tears. Pictures showing the horrors of war follow. The King and Queen witness the return of the wounded. Here ends the first part.

Then comes the triumphal entry of Napoleon the Conqueror into Austerlitz in the opening stages of the second part. The Emperor is seen at the head of his generals. The scene goes on to show the flight of King William and Queen Louisa to Memel on the Prussian frontier.

The film then transfers the attention of the on-looker to the momentous battle of Jena which dealt such a crushing blow to the Prussians. At daybreak 60,000 men faced the French Army Corps and for about eight hours the Prussian Infantry made four successive attempts to storm the French front but unsuccessfully had to withdraw before the undaunted courage of the French troops inspired by Napoleon's presence in person.

The battle of Heilsberg was the result of a concentration of troops which continued from June 1 to June 10, 1807. In this battle in which the French lost 12,000 killed and wounded one of the outstanding deeds of bravery was the capture by the Prussian corps whose sobriquet was the "Death's Head Hussars" of the French standard. This episode is shown in a thrilling manner. After the declaration of the peace of Tilsit the historic meeting between Napoleon and the King and Queen of Prussia is shown. At this impressive meeting Napoleon is almost persuaded by the Queen's entreaties to spare Prussia. The finale shows the continuance of guerilla warfare in Stralsund even after the conclusion of peace, when the gallant Major Schill makes a sortie with a division of Hussars. The Major is seen mortally wounded and dying. His eleven officers are captured and ordered by the Emperor to be shot as rebels. The execution is the last scene in an exciting and historically interesting film and includes a view of Major Schill's grave.

RADIO MESSAGES.

Bombay Radio Office in touch with the transport Plassy since 22 hours to-day. Radio messages will be accepted up to 14 hours of the 1st January approximate, at the rates given on page 6 of the Telegraph Guide.

CHRISTMAS CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Colombo scored an easy win over Bally-gunge yesterday, the latter being dismissed for 118 runs in the second innings in two and a quarter hours, the play ending at quarter past one with a victory for Colombo by an innings and sixty runs. A. T. Woods did not play owing to injuries.

Calcutta defeated Rangoon to-day by an innings and twenty-seven runs. Rangoon had made 130 for five wickets on the first day and concluded yesterday for 194 of which G. D. Forrester with 51 was the top scorer. Muir took four wickets for 51 runs.

Rangoon followed on and Forrester retired with only five. Garnett and Harper were the only ones that made any showing, the former being bowled at 32 and the latter carrying his bat for 59. Eddies who had scored nil in the first innings put up eighteen in the second when he was caught off Curtis Hayward by Castor. Muir took 3 wickets for 30 runs and the innings closed for 144, the total of the two innings being 338 against Calcutta 365 for four wickets.

RANGOON V. COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

In the match between Rangoon and Colombo to-day, Rangoon went in first and scored one hundred and seventy-four in the first innings, the highest score being Harper with forty-two. No less than seven men were caught out. Colombo went in and made two hundred and forty-nine. Fawcett contributing one hundred and fourteen. Williams was bowling extremely well. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

The scores are as follows:—

RANGOON.	
Forrester, c Crawford, b Gresswell	10
Garnett, c Forbes, b Gresswell	22
Harper, b Gresswell	42
Gray, c Vidler, b Gresswell	20
Stubbs, c Horsfall, b Gibson	6
Cunningham, b Gresswell	12
Sinclair, c Rytro, b Vidler	8
Shuttleworth, c Forbes, b Vidler	0
Mintet, b Gresswell	13
Williams, not out	13
Extras	10
Total	174

Gresswell took 7 wickets for 51 runs.

COLOMBO.

Vidler, b Sinclair	0
Brown, c Cunningham, b Gray	24
Fawcett, b Cunningham	114
Crawford, c Forrester, b Williams	41
Gibson, b Williams	9

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

"VICEROY'S STAFF" THE WINNERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

In the final of the Polo Championship this afternoon the Viceroy's Staff beat the Travellers by 8 goals to 4. The Viceroy's Staff scored 2 goals in the first and eighth chukker and one goal in second, third, fourth and seventh chukkers. The Travellers scored one goal in the second and eighth chukker and two in the sixth chukker.

The Viceroy's Staff got away and scored in the first two minutes and again almost immediately after. After the restart they had had luck in not scoring again, just at the end of the chukker. After this the game went very evenly though the Travellers were somewhat unfortunate in not scoring on several occasions. The Viceroy's Staff never really looked like losing the lead which they had taken from the start. The game at no time aroused any enthusiasm among the gathering of spectators.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 13th December show a gain of Rs. 29,72,109 as compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1912/13.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NOTABILITIES ARRIVE AT AGRA.

PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR SIR I. RAHIMTULLAH.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 29.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah, President elect of the All-India Moslem League, arrived at Agra to-day, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and several members receiving him at the station. It has been arranged to give him a public reception to-morrow before the League begins its sittings. Among the leading Mahomedans who also arrived to-day are including His Highness the Aga Khan, Hon'bles Sir Fazlulloy Currimbhoy, Mir Asad Ali, Mr. Bhurgiri and Mahomed Ali Jinnah. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mohammad is expected to arrive to-night.

The Council of the Moslem League met this evening to discuss important questions such as the constitution of the League and other cognate matters. The result of the deliberations of the Council has not been communicated to the public and the principle questions and draft resolutions will be finally settled when the Subjects Committee meets to-night.

It is understood that the question of Indians in South Africa, separation of Judicial and Executive functions extension of permanent settlement, communal modification of the Press Act, and the relation of the parent Moslem League to various branches in and outside India will prominently come up for discussion. Mahomedans of all schools of thought are determined to make the current session of the League not only successful but a fresh medium to infuse life into the community.

KING ALFONSO TO THE RESCUE.

A GRAND DUCHESS IN DISTRESS.

The King of Spain proved himself a friend in need to the Grand Duchess Cyril, in the Bois de Boulogne on the morning of Dec. 11, says the "Daily Mail." He had driven out to the Bois, accompanied by a single equestrian, to join in the new fashionable pastime of Paris, known as "le footing"—a brisk walk along the broad avenues which just before noon are thronged with well-known people in search of an appetite for lunch.

The King got out of his car in the Allee de Longchamp, and set off at a vigorous pace. Before he had gone far he caught sight of a lady dressed in heavy furs standing in the middle of the avenue, looking up and down into the dark wood on either side with an expression of great distress on her face. It was the Grand Duchess Cyril, wife of a cousin of the Czar, and well-known in Paris society. King Alfonso strode up to her. "How do you do, duchess," he said. "Have you lost anything? You look anxious."

The grand duchess was almost in tears as she cursed and touched the King's hand. "I have lost my little dog, Senor," she explained. "He is a fox terrier. He was here a moment ago, and I am so afraid he has wandered into the wood and is lost."

In this emergency the King showed himself a man of action.

"Where was he when you last saw him? What do you call him?" he asked eagerly. "His name is Dick," was the reply.

THE KING'S WHISTLE.

Then the duchess gasped with surprise, for the King immediately sent a piercing whistle echoing through the wood that caused nearly every head within earshot to turn round. "You try that alley," he called to his equestrian. "I will see if he is down here. Dick! Dick!" he called, and then he saw more whistles which equalled in their carrying power the best efforts of a London schoolboy. The equestrian too, whistled to the best of his ability, but King Alfonso far outshrieked him, introducing trills and staccato passages into his whistling which brought most of the little dogs in the avenue scampering up to him, as if he had been a modern Piper of Hamelin. And at last, wagging his tail, and completely indifferent to the anxiety he had been causing in the highest circles, the truant fox terrier of the grand duchess plunged out of the bushes and jumped up at the King, who laughed triumphantly, while the duchess herself seized up her lively little pet in her arms with an exclamation of relief.

TOLSTOY'S AMANUENSIS.

In the "Revue de Paris" Count Elie Tolstoy describes his mother's experiences as his father's amanuensis. The novelist, it appears, wrote an abominable hand.

Being very short-sighted, my mother had to bring her eyes close to the paper to decipher my father's frightful scrawl. The work often took her the whole evening, and kept her busy until long after the rest of the household had gone to bed. When she found a passage which was quite illegible, she used to go to papa, and ask him to explain it. But that seldom happened, for she was very reluctant to disturb him. When she did so, he took the manuscript from her, and asked, with evident irritation: "Well? What is that you can't understand?" Then he began to read it himself; but when he arrived at the puzzling passage he was invariably pulled up, and had the greatest difficulty in even guessing what he had written.

Count Elie Tolstoy adds that the spelling was often very bad, but that the Countess never failed to put it right.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SPARKE—At Karachi, 12th Dec., the wife of Mr. H. C. Sparke, Indian State Railways, of a daughter.

WHEELER—At Dehra Dun, 12th Dec., the wife of Capt. G. C. Wheeler, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

PHILLIPS—On the 25th December, at Ruby House, Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. A. Phillips, of a daughter.

TREMEARNE—On the 29th December, at Andheri, the wife of Mr. H. Tremaer, National Bank, Ltd., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HILL—At the Presidency General Hospital, Dec. 11th, Percy Hill, late Commander of Calcutta Port Commissioners, aged 55 years.

WATSON—On the 23rd December, at Bombay, Maude Watson, late companion to the Begum of Jaura. (English papers, please copy).

NANU—Monday the 29th Dec. 1913 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at his residence, Thakorewar, Girgaum Road, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, Solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., aged 66 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Moslem League Meeting, at Agra.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve; Bank Holiday.
Bombay City Police Ball, Town Hall, 9.30.
Fancy Dress Masked Ball, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parol.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per steamer Devanah will be closed at the General Post Office at 10.30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, January 1.

New Year Day; Bank Holiday.
Proclamation Parade on the Maidan.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3.40.

DAILY.

Expelior Cinema-matograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8.30 to 9.30; and 10 to 11.30.

America-India Cinema-matograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8.30 to 9.30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 p. m. and 7.45 p.m.
Olympia Cinema-matograph, Sandhurst Road, 6.15 to 6.45; 7 to 8.30, 9 to 10.30, and 11 to 12.30 (S. T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday Dec. 30, 1913.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM.

The proceedings at the Indian Social Conference at Karachi yesterday furnish a striking illustration of the force of the social reform movement among the Hindus, the more thoughtful among whom undoubtedly realise its paramount importance. Although the progress of the movement cannot be said to have been rapid or completely successful, there are signs to-day of a very general awakening on the part of at least the English-educated classes regarding social problems, which are now receiving an earnest and intelligent attention at their hands. Another notable feature is the desire visible to-day among the younger generation to engage in various forms of social work, characterised by a greater readiness for bold action combined with some kind of real sacrifice. No close observer of Hindu society can doubt that the ho of centuries of customs and habits of thought and life has been enormously weakened by its contact with Western life and civilization, and although the old environment and phraseology are still retained, they have in almost all cases acquired a new meaning. Hindu society to-day is astir with a new life, and though the old order has not completely changed, a robust optimism in its outlook is visible on all sides. Educated Hindus have recognised that they can no longer afford to stand still, and social barriers which have long separated the Hindu communities in the different provinces are at last breaking down, albeit slowly, with the advance of education and the development of easy transport and quick communication which have brought the isolated parts of the country together, and ignorance and mutual suspicion have already become things of the past. In his inaugural address yesterday at the Conference Sir Narayan Chandavarkar laid stress on the urgency of social reform and emphasised the importance of the question in its relations with political, industrial, and economical problems. He dwelt on the social aspect of the South African struggle, pointing out with great earnestness the lesson it had for Hindu society. He pertinently asked his audience that if their admiration of the passive resisters was genuine, as unquestionably it was, what became of the ground on which in the name of Hindu religion they communicated and treated as outcasts Hindus who had crossed the "black water" and come back to India? "What becomes of your admiration and adhe-

ence to caste?" he asked. "What plea can you urge for your purda system, when these women of your own land have been eliciting your applause for their bravery and heroism and enlightenment?" In eloquent words Sir Narayan showed that the lesson of the present struggle was that it owed its strength and influence on public opinion to the characters and principles of its leaders and their firm belief in the ultimate triumph, through repeated failures, it may be, of high spiritual ends and means. In this universal sympathy with their countrymen in South Africa at this juncture it is clear that there is no trace of caste influence, and we have the remarkable spectacle of all communities, orthodox as well as heterodox, Brahmins and Sudras, standing solid with their countrymen against unjust social restraints placed upon them by an anti-Indian Government, thus showing that social conduct which Indians under caste influences would hardly tolerate in their own vicinity they are eager to uphold when an appeal is made to their patriotism. This is the lesson of the situation in South Africa in its social aspect, that, without the modification of the caste system and the elevation of womanhood, Indians cannot hope to stand before the world as a self-respecting, and, therefore, respected people.

The task before the Indian social reformer is indeed a heavy one. The education and elevation of women; marriage reform; widow re-marriage; social work by women; the abolition of the purda system; elevation of the depressed classes; fusion of castes and sub-castes; relations between various communities; foreign travel; temperance; communal charities or religious endowments,—all these are insisted upon the attention of educated Indians. The number of workers, however, is daily increasing, and in social work of high value credit must be unhesitatingly given to the Servants of India Society, which within a comparatively brief period have been able to carry out really substantial reforms in a self-sacrificing, unobstructive, and patient manner. We note that the President referred in his speech to the labours of Ram Mohan Roy, who was the first to rouse the Hindu conscience to the defects of their social system. His work, as everybody knows, was carried on by Keshub Chandra Sen and Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar in Bengal, while in Bombay several large-hearted men, among whom may be mentioned Cursondas Mulji, Nowroji Faradunji, Telang, Ranade, S. S. Bengalee, and K. R. Cama, for years worked strenuously for the social betterment of their fellows. These are great examples from which the reformer of to-day will doubtless draw his inspiration. The difficulties of his work, moreover, have been greatly diminished by the accumulated experience of the past years, and his path improved by a considerable amount of spade-work, for which he should be truly grateful.

THE BRITISH POSTAL TROUBLE.

It is scarcely possible to imagine any greater upheaval than that which would be caused if the British Post Office employees were to strike, as has recently been threatened, for every community and individual in almost every part of the world would be affected by it. So wonderfully has that postal system grown that it is now essential to all business life, to every kind of institution, and trade. In the old days, when it was either non-existent or little developed, the decision of a few postmen to cease from work would have done little beside causing slight inconvenience to the few; to-day every agency would feel its effect. In holding out the threat of a strike at Christmas, provided their demands for concessions were not acceded to, the postal employees have played what they believed their strongest card. The ordinary figures relating to postal business are overwhelming, but the business is enormously increased during the Christmas and New Year periods, necessitating the employment of many thousands of extra hands. And if all this work were to be brought to a standstill it would be difficult to imagine the chaos that would prevail. In holding out this possibility the men concerned have made the public pay more attention that they would probably otherwise have done. There is little doubt that they will follow wiser counsels, and seek to obtain the desired concessions by constitutional means. The Committee has practically decided against the extreme measures suggested by some employees, and are determined to urge on the Postmaster-General the claims they have already formulated with all the arguments they can summon. It is well known that the Government have not been indifferent to the grievances of the officials, for within the last six years two Select Committees of the House of Commons have considered the question of wages, and the effect of their recommendations, together with further concessions made by the Government over and above those recommended by the Committee, will involve an additional expenditure of £1,850,000. In addition to the increases in the Post Offices there have been made

substantial increases to the men taken over from the National Telephone Company. The total increase on the National Exchequer effected since 1908 will, therefore, be £2,100,000. We are aware that the number of postal officials is large, nearly a quarter of a million, and that this sum, though large, will not enable the Government to greatly advance the salaries of individuals, but the general public will be slow to appreciate the attitude of a company of employees who threaten to dislocate the whole business of the community when so goodly a sum has been granted in answer to their demands. It may not give the all-round increase of 15 per cent. on which they have set their hearts, but it is sufficient evidence that the Government are not indifferent to their claims, and are prepared to go a long way in satisfying them. The attitude of Mr. Samuel has been extremely conciliatory, though firm. In a letter addressed to a correspondent, and reported in the London papers just received, he says, "I have made it clear that I shall be very ready to consider any representations which the associations of the staff may wish to make on the numerous recommendations of the Select Committee which touch their conditions of employment. Both my predecessor and myself have been in constant communication with the associations and very many improvements have been effected frequently as the outcome of the interviews that have taken place." But on the request for an increase of 15 per cent. he states that the Government have expressed their definite conclusions and there can be no use in urging this. While we have no doubt the Postmaster-General will listen to no proposals based on this, he promises to consider special cases, and there is every hope that slight increases in one or two directions will be made.

The cost of living has considerably increased, and on this ground the employees urge the advance. They also state that the profits of the service are rightly theirs and should not go towards the payment of the State expenses. Mr. Samuel rightly points out that this profit forms a part of the general revenue of the country, and that to forfeit it would certainly involve the imposition of fresh taxation. It will be difficult to persuade the average person that the claims of the employees are not excessive, when they refuse to be satisfied with so substantial a grant as that mentioned above, but require such an increase as shall involve the country in additional taxation. The wiser heads in the Post Office see this, and know that no strike, whether at Christmas or any other time, could be successful which was not backed with public opinion. The Government have not allowed this consideration to weigh strongly with them, without regard to the adequacy of the wages. In many ways the established members of the staff are favoured persons, for, subject to good conduct, they receive pensions in their retirement equivalent to two-thirds of their wages. They are also secure in their employment. Then, too, they have free medical attendance, and full pay during sickness up to a period of six months. They have a holiday on full pay for two or three weeks a year according to their class. Their hours are not long, and some employees are provided with uniform and boot allowance. Taking all these things into consideration the Select Committee brought in the Holt report which recommended such increases which were considered adequate remuneration. In so great a number of workers it is likely some section has been overlooked, and the rest of the Union feel they ought to support them till they obtain their demands. There has been no evidence forthcoming yet that the Postmaster-General is unsympathetic, and the Union will be ill advised that acts in any way which will rouse the temper of the public. Speaking at a recent dinner, Mr. Samuel said that the Postmaster-General lived in a whirlpool in which there were three currents—the staff, who were always pressing for higher wages, and would always do so, since there was no reason why they should not; the public, always anxious for cheaper services; and the taxpayer, always anxious that the Department should be conducted on economical principles. With reasonableness on all sides the three sections will be satisfied, at least in a measure, and it is hoped this spirit which is becoming stronger each day among the workers will not be hindered by any wild action on the part of those most closely concerned.

DAY BY DAY.

Bombay and Calcutta.

The publication, in its final form, of the Report on the Census of India for 1911, in two volumes by Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E., is likely to revive the old, but profitless controversy about the respective claims of Bombay and Calcutta to arrogate to itself the proud title of *Urbs prima in India*, though our own beautiful City has long been in enjoyment of that high distinction. We publish elsewhere the interesting comparison which Mr. Gait makes between Calcutta and Bombay. The dispute, if it can be so called, between these two cities turns primarily on the returns of their respective populations. The Census of 1911 gave the total population of the area administered by the Calcutta Municipality at 986,067. This figure compared with 979,445, the population of Bombay on the same day, no doubt places

Calcutta second in rank to Bombay, but then Calcuttites seem to be determined not to acquiesce in this arrangement. They would have us merge the distant suburbs of Howrah, Cossipore, etc., in their City, so that with the total population of this greater Calcutta standing at 1,222,313, their claims to priority of rank might be justified. How far this arrangement is an equitable one cannot be decided.

Density of Population.

Bombay is an island and has not much scope for the extension of its suburban areas. How crowded the island is can be seen from the fact that there are 67 persons to an acre in Bombay City, while in Calcutta proper the number is only 44. Again, the maximum density of the Calcutta population is reached in Colootollah where there are 255 persons per acre while the Second Nagpada division of our City has on the average 638 persons to an acre. Mr. Gait points out that the 1911 Census of Bombay cannot be taken to represent accurately the strength of our City. At the time the Census was taken, a virulent epidemic was in progress and our immigrant and floating population, which forms over 80 per cent. of the aggregate, had sought safety in return to the mofussil. Among other contributory causes which led to depopulation of the City at that period, were the Holi holidays and the closing of cotton mills through scarcity of raw material. All these factors must be taken into account in instituting any hard and fast comparison between the rival cities.

India and Ceylon: A Comparison.

In drawing comparisons between India and Ceylon, a correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" points out that "an island of less than 30,000 square miles cannot be said to have any enormous areas of any kind. A simple proportion sum relating to population will also show that what is true of India is not similarly true of Ceylon. Thus India's population exceeds 300 millions whilst that of her three greatest cities is under 3 millions or a proportion of 1 to 100 for the population of her capitals as compared with the total population. Now take Ceylon. The total slightly exceeds 4 millions and that of the capital is well over 200,000 or a proportion of 1 to 20. Similar grouping of smaller towns will bring out a very similar proportion in both countries. Consequently the town population of Ceylon is about five times as important in its influence upon the island as is the town population of India upon India."

The Prince Charming of Pessimists.

M. Anatole France, who attended a dinner in his honour at the Savoy on the 10th instant, a fact which was commented upon by our London correspondent in his letter published yesterday, is to be congratulated on a reception such as no French litterateur has ever had in England. Another point of distinction is that he is the only French writer who has had the honour during life of a complete English edition of his works. It is some five or six years now since, at the suggestion of Mr. Frederic Chapman, Mr. John Lane undertook the task, and its success now that the edition has reached twenty volumes has exceeded prophecy or expectation. That success has been endorsed by the prosperity of the edition in the United States and Canada. There volumes had been done by various hands,—including the late Lafcadio Hearn's version of "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard,"—and these have been incorporated the more easily into the scheme that the intention from the first was to have the translations done by various hands. The result of this arrangement is a certain inequality, but, on the whole, considering the subtle and elusive quality of M. France's style, the work has been well done. And he has bestowed his approval and authority on the enterprise—no mean compliment, considering the fastidiousness of his taste in all the arts of self-expression.

Rabindranath Tagore's New Novel.

The January number of the "Modern Review" will contain the first instalment of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's "*Chokher Bali*" or "Eyesore," which is considered a masterpiece among his novels. The translation is by the skilled hand of the author's nephew Mr. Surendranath Tagore, and has had the great advantage of being revised by the author himself. The serial will run to the end of 1914, if not longer.

English Lady Convert to Islam.

Following the report of Lord Headley's recent conversion to Islam, the following item of news appearing in "Reynolds's Newspaper" entitled "Secret history of to-day" will be read with interest:—There has naturally been some speculation as to the identity of the lady, described as "a member of the upper ten," who it was announced last week was a convert to Mahomedanism, but whose name was withheld "for family reasons." The fact of the matter is that the lady is a peeress, and she adopted Islam secretly some years ago. Her husband, however, is strongly opposed to her avowing her faith, or she would

almost certainly have done so as a result of propaganda now being carried on.

"Wackes."

The epithet recently applied by Lieutenant von Foerster of Zubern fame to the Alsatian civilians who had the misfortune to fall under that gallant officer's displeasure has already become famous. According to the Alsatian philologists, the word "Wackes" is really a corruption of the Latin "vagabundus." An intermediate form, "wackenboom," is still in use in some regions. Originally it was applied to truant schoolboys, who played in the streets when they ought to have been at their lessons. It was a new word to the German immigrants, and they applied it to Alsatians simply because it was a mysterious term of Alsatian origin. It has that use even in commerce. "Wackes-bier," for instance, means in Alsace beer from a local brewer.

"Self-Sacrifice" Extraordinary.

"Medical Missions in India" quotes from the "Lancet" an extraordinary story of self-sacrifice by a Hindu devotee, narrated by Captain W. Tarr, I.M.S., of Khundwa, C.P.:—"On March 20th, at Mandhata, a holy place on the Nerbudda, Lachman, an ascetic, aged 45, went to the temple of Shiva, at which he had been a worshipper, put his left arm on the threshold, and with two blows of an axe severed the hand at the wrist. He then placed the hand before the idol and went to tell the priest; the latter applied an impromptu ligature round the forearm and brought him to hospital. He was quite happy, and said he had felt no pain. I found that the hand had been amputated by a clean cut through the wrist joint, just removing the articular surface of the radius. I explained to him the necessity of a further operation, and proposed an anesthetic; he refused chloroform, as he was quite confident he would feel no pain. I proceeded to clean up the arm and do the necessary operation, which, of course, included sawing through both bones, while he looked on in a calm and interested manner; it was quite evident that, for the time being, his sense of pain was in abeyance."

Bignonia Venusta.

In Poona and many other places where the climate is similar the "Bignonia Venusta" is an ornamental creeper of the first class. In a loaming soil watered occasionally, it climbs to the top of high trees, and during the cold season bears grand terminal corymbs of orange-crimson trumpet-shaped flowers 2½ inches in length. The leaves are normally of three leaflets, but the middle one is seldom developed and is often transformed into a long tendril having three hooks at the end. The manner in which this tendril contracts after it has laid hold of some object is very interesting. The leaflets are ovate-pointed, smooth on the surface and entire at the margin. It is easily propagated by layering or by cuttings in frame. The climber blooms in Poona from November to January in such exuberant profusion as to cover the entire surface of the plant with a carpet of colour. Probably no plant in the world presents a more truly gorgeous appearance than it does then.

Agricultural Lessons for Civilians.

Lessons in farming for the budding Indian Civilian may no doubt seem a return to Arcadian conditions not usually associated with the life of a sun-dried bureaucrat, but that is exactly an experiment which has suggested itself to the Central Provinces Administration. It has decided that all junior members of the Indian Civil Service shall go through a short course of training in agriculture, and this course was held for the first time in the autumn of last year. We read in the administration report: "It lasted for about three weeks, and consisted of a course of lectures at Nagpur, supplemented by practical demonstration on the Nagpur, Telinkheri and Raipur farms. The junior Civilian, who had just completed their first or second year's service, were put through the course, which was followed by an examination. The course was a success, and it has therefore been decided to adopt the scheme as a permanent measure."

Daily Mortality Returns.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, one death from small-pox was reported in Bombay City. There were no cases of either plague or cholera reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 84, as compared with 111, on the corresponding day of last year and 106 in 1911. Altogether 1,940 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, in different localities of the City. Of these 24 were discovered to be plague-stricken, the largest number of ten being sent from Mandvi.

As a result of the visit to Lahore, on his way to Karachi, of the Rev. Dr. Sunder-land the well-known American Divine and President of the Theistic Conference, a Committee has been formed in Lahore, consisting of three leading gentlemen of the Arya Samaj, the Brahmo Samaj and the Hindu Sabha, respectively, to give effect to the idea of holding a World Congress of Theists next year in India, preferably in Lahore. The idea was warmly received and earnestly taken up.

MR. GANDHI AND GOVERNMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

DURBAN MARCH POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 28.

Mr. Gandhi delivered a short address to four hundred Indians to-day.

His tone was most moderate. He said that he had received certain replies from the Government in connection with Indian grievances. He was unable to divulge their purport at that moment, but he announced that the pre-arranged march of Indians from Johannesburg to Durban would not begin for the time being.

Mr. Gandhi said that commissariat arrangements must first be made, so the march would be postponed till 15th January. If certain demands were not then met he would call on Indians en bloc and revive passive resistance.

Reuter wiring from Durban on December 22, said that the Indian leaders had written a letter to the Government, recapitulating their demands. The letter concluded by reiterating the statement that failing compliance with their demands, as the leaders would not countenance violence even by way of retaliation, the Passive Resistance Movement would be resumed and the Indians would march across the Transvaal border towards Pretoria. The marchers would be much more numerous, the leaders asserting that from ten to twelve thousand would take part.

FUNDS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

KARACHI SUBSCRIBES RS. 5,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

At the request of residents of Karachi, Lala Lajpatrai, addressed a large gathering in the Congress Pandit this evening, appealing for funds for South African Indians. Funds amounting to Rs. 5,000 were collected on the spot.

MALAY STATES AND COOLY LABOUR.

IMMIGRATION TO BE ENCOURAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A meeting of planters of the Malay States at Kuala Lumpur, decided against the principle of reducing coolies' wages in view of the probable serious effect of such action on Indian recruiting.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

M. CAILLAUX REPLIES TO VEHEMENT CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

In the Senate to-day M. Ribot vehemently attacked the Government for its financial policy. He declared that the loan could not be delayed indefinitely and reproached M. Caillaux for acting rather as a party leader than as a financier.

M. Caillaux replying, explained the financial situation. There was, he said, a deficit of 794 million francs, while the Budget for 1915 would show a deficit of 450 millions. Not including the Moroccan expenditure, the extraordinary military expenditure would exceed the estimate. The first estimates of 420 millions for the renewal of armaments had increased to 520 millions. The new financial burden must be faced. The income-tax would supply 100 million. For the remainder the favoured classes would have to make sacrifices. The Government would issue a short term loan to meet the immediate requirements, but budgetary regularity must be secured in order to avoid serious embarrassment.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The Senate has unanimously passed the Bill increasing the pay of army officers and N. C. O's.

FRANCO-BELGIAN SYNDICATE.

PRIVATE ISSUE OF CHINESE BONDS ON LAND TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "Financial Times" publishes a message from Paris that a Franco-Belgian syndicate has arranged privately to issue in Paris, probably early in New Year, 55,556 twenty-pound 8 per cent. Chinese treasury bonds, secured on land tax 25/100. The syndicate acquired the bonds at 92.

PARENTS SELL DAUGHTERS.

SERIOUS FAMINE CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

PEOPLE READY TO EMIGRATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 29.

The famine in Aomori and Hokkaido is the worst since 1869. The crops are not one-thousandth part of normal and fisheries have also failed. Parents are selling their daughters, and batches are arriving at Tokio for shipment abroad or for entrance into Yoshiwara. The Government is devoting £600,000 for relief.

TRANS-ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR E. SHACKLETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a letter to "The Times," says that he is able, through the generosity of a friend, to announce that he will definitely lead an expedition in 1914 across the Antarctic continent. The expedition will be called the "Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition," because he feels that kinsmen in all lands under the Union Jack will be willing to assist in carrying out the full programme of the exploration which is projected.

"The Times" adds that the expedition will start from a South American port, with the object of crossing the South Pole and returning by New Zealand.

FOUR-WEEKLY STEAMER SERVICE.

FOR PORTS OF VLADIVOSTOK AND NIKOLAEVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The new four-weekly service arranged jointly by Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., and Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co., from Hamburg, Glasgow, Swansea and Birkenhead to Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk, will start on January 24th. The Ham. Amerika Company is also inaugurating a regular service from Liverpool to Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk, and the Rickmers Line, of Bremen, is running additional vessels to those ports from Mersey. Keenest competition is thus promised.

TASMAN ASHORE.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS IN DANGEROUS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, Dec. 29.

The steamer Tasman sends a wireless message that she is ashore on Bramble Cay, in the Gulf of Papua, and is in a dangerous position. She carries a large number of passengers, including Madame Nordica. Steamers have been sent to the rescue.

LUDGATE REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The steamer Ludgate has been refloated and has arrived at Gibraltar.

Reuter wired on Friday, that the British steamer Ludgate was ashore on the African Coast opposite Tarrifa. The Moors fired on the vessel wounding a seaman. On Saturday, the Moors again attacked the Ludgate. The Spanish warship Pelavo, which was standing by the vessel, immediately used searchlights and sent forty Marines with quickfiring guns on board the Ludgate. The guns peppered the Moors who fled in panic to the mountains.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S BIRTHDAY.

GREETINGS FROM KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

King George has telegraphed to President Wilson congratulating him on his birthday and trusting that his health has not suffered from the arduous duties of the year.

ONTARIO'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

DEATH OF LAST SURVIVOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.

The death has taken place of Mr. Rykert, K.C., the last survivor of the first Ontario Parliament.

King Edward, when Prince of Wales, saved him from being trampled under foot at St. Catherine's. Mr. Rykert being thrown from his horse while reading an address of welcome.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

ARMED DRUNKARD RUNS AMOK.

FIVE RELATIONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A terrible domestic tragedy has occurred at Oberstenfeld, Wuerttemberg. A drunkard armed with a gun attacked and seriously wounded his wife, father-in-law, brother-in-law and two sisters-in-law. He then committed suicide.

UPROAR IN CROATIAN DIET SUBSIDES.

PRESIDENT ELECTED AT LAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AGRAM, Dec. 28.

Despite ear-splitting din the majority succeeded in electing the President at three in the morning whereupon the uproar subsided.

The Coronation Diet opened on Saturday. A dispute as to the date of the next meeting caused, the wildest scenes. M. Mileusnic, the President, who is a member of the Opposition, fixed Monday, but the Ministerialists objected, and M. Mileusnic vacated the chair in favour of M. Tuskan, a Ministerialist, who decided to meet the same evening. Two members of the Opposition then rushed at M. Tuskan and tried to drag him from his chair, whereupon a free fight ensued and the sitting was suspended. On the resumption of the sitting at six in evening, M. Tuskan, mounted the tribune and planted himself in front of M. Mileusnic and tried to open the business, but was greeted with an inferno of trumpet and motor-horn blowing, banging of typewriter covers, shrieks and abuse. M. Tuskan rang his bell, and M. Mileusnic, who was sitting in his chair, also produced a bell and rang every time M. Tuskan did. The uproar continued till eleven in the evening.

ULSTER REBEL MENACE.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Prayers of intercession for the preservation of peace in Ireland, sanctioned by the Bishop of London, were used in many London churches yesterday.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

UNDER SECRETARY ASSURES FULL SERVICE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Replying to an enquiry regarding the apprehended shortage of water to irrigate the cotton fields, Mr. Macdonald, the Egyptian Under-Secretary of Works, states that cotton will be given a full service.

WATER FAMINE IN MONTREAL.

MUCH SUFFERING IN HOSPITALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.

There is much suffering in hospitals as the result of a water famine. Heating appliances have had to be shut down and surgical operations postponed. Hundreds of people are idle owing to the closing of factories, and the danger of a fire is causing great anxiety.

ANGLO-GREEK NAVAL OFFICERS.

PROUD TO BE SONS OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Dec. 29.

Rear-Admiral Kerr, the senior British officer re-organising the Greek navy, has written to the papers saying that the King having done him and his brother officers the honour of appointing them officers of the Greek navy they should not be styled members of a British naval mission but British officers of the Greek navy, or, briefly, Anglo-Greek officers. Admiral Kerr adds, "We are proud to wear the uniform of Greek officers and to consider ourselves sons of Greece."

REORGANISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The reorganisation of the Greek army is proceeding uninterruptedly. It now consists of five army corps composed of fifteen divisions. Two corps are stationed in Macedonia, one in Epirus, one at Athens and one at Larissa. One division will be divided over Crete and the Aegean.

The 79th Caracatis who have been ordered in encampment near Bombay, are expected in Rangoon in February.

RAJPUTS IN CONFERENCE.

APATHY OF RULING CHIEFS.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S REPROOF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 29.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir delivered a very interesting speech yesterday at the Rajput College, which was crowded with a large and representative assembly. His Highness said it was with the greatest pleasure that he accepted the invitation to take the chair at the meeting of the Kshatriya Upkarini Mahasabha. This was the fourth time that he had the honor of doing so, and though he was always ready to place his service at the call of his fellow Kshatriyas, on this occasion, he did so all the more readily because His Highness the Maharaja Shri Jam Ranjit Singhji, of Jamnagar, who last May accepted the invitation of the Mahasabha to preside over its deliberations, had unavailingly found himself unable to be present. It was a matter of considerable regret that many leading Rajput chiefs, whom the community regarded with greatest honour and respect, did not evince the willingness they should like to see, in standing shoulder to shoulder with them in their attempts for the amelioration of their community, which no one would deny was more backward than most of the "Duij" communities in India.

RAJPUT'S LOYALTY.

His Highness said:—For the uphill work we have before us the help of the aristocracy of the community is absolutely necessary. If the Rajput Ruling Chiefs at this juncture held aloof and refused a helping hand to their poorer brethren, how can they expect that when the community has advanced, as it undoubtedly must and will advance, the same respect, honour, reverence, and esteem will be shown to them as at present. The indifference of several of the Rajput Ruling Chiefs verges on apathy. I make therefore an earnest appeal to them to aid us by their countenance and support in efforts we are making for the betterment of our community by educational and other means, in order that the Rajput may not lose irrevocably that which he formerly held, but has to a great extent now lost, his position in the front rank of civilization. Some may say that higher education is likely to instil insubordination. The notion is mistaken, for the history of the Rajput States amply proves that the Rajput Sardars have played a noble part in the past, and that they may be trusted to play the same part to an even higher degree when they receive the advantages of education. Loyalty to his master is engraved on the heart of the Rajput, and that loyalty need in no way be impaired by education. In this connection I may remind you that His Excellency Lord Hardinge, in the course of his tour in Rajputana last year, commented in his speeches on the deficient education of the Nobles and Jagirdars. The remedy for this lies in the hands of the Darbars.

AIMS OF THE MAHASABHA.

Last year the Mahasabha was held at Muzaffarpur in Bihar, and the great gathering of Rajputs there, over ten thousand, gave great pleasure and gratification not only to me but to all, as showing that if proper opportunities were offered the Rajput would be eager for progress. All the aims of the Mahasabha are not political except in so far as it inculcates loyalty and devotion to the Paramount Power. Rajputs have always been loyal to their Chiefs and the British Raj inspired us with feelings of the most sincere devotion and loyalty, which feelings it is one of the aims of the Mahasabha to cherish, maintain and if possible increase. In connection with the educational advancement of the Rajput community the place in which we are assembled to-day is a fitting one for mention of the noble work of the late Thakur Umrao Singh Sahib of Kotla, father of the Mahasabha, whose efforts this institution was established in 1887 in this great and beautiful city of Agra. His Highness next paid well merited tribute to unselfish labours for the good of the community of the Hon. Raja Kunal Pal Singh, who is the worthy son of his worthy father, late Thakur Umrao Singh Sahib.

Mr. Uday Bir Singh, of Aigarh, also addressed the meeting.

A JUVENILE PRANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Dec. 28.

It has transpired that the firing at the sentry yesterday was a juvenile prank.

Reuter wired on Saturday that a Civilian fired two shots at the Sentry, at the Castle Barracks and escaped.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Pandell O. Ralli, a Liverpool cotton merchant. The death is announced of Major-General Charles Stuart Lane.

Major-General Charles Stuart Lane of the Indian Army, retired from the service in 1882. He served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857 (medal two clasps): Bhootan Expedition, 1863 (clasp): Afghan War, 1878-79 (despatches medal).

INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

SIR N. CHANDAVARKAR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF S. AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"OUR DIFFICULTIES ARE INSIDE US."

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

The twenty-sixth Social Conference met this morning in the Congress Pandit.

The proceedings commenced with an inaugural address by Sir Nanyarao G. Chandavarkar, General Secretary of the Conference. He said it was his duty to recount the achievements and failures during the past year of social reform, to point out the mischief arising from infant marriage, forced widowhood, caste system and polygamy, but the discussion on those subjects would be that of worn out themes, considering the fact that the two absorbing subjects of the day were the failure of Swadeshi banks and the sufferings of Indians in South Africa. The last two problems might seem to be at first sight economical and political problems, but really they were social problems. The speaker wanted to put those problems in their social aspect for the social problem lay at the root of all problems. Referring to the failure of Swadeshi banks which was a food problem he said that officials had all along been urging for commercial education and Indian patriots had said that the people of India were falling off because of their spirituality. Literary education was thus condemned both by Europeans and Indians alike. Over and above that came the problem of politics and this followed on its wake, viz., the unfortunate spirit of the extremists and anarchy which every sane man would condemn. The result was that Swadeshiism became the rage of many and the sudden growth of industrial enterprises followed. But those pseudo-Swadeshi institutions were built on a foundation of sand. Commerce meant credit and credit meant character and therein came the social problem. Before they had the economical man they must have the social man. The man who started those banks became Napoleons of commerce soon. They soon became rich with others' money. Unfortunately there were, not at least in Bombay, men of character. Cleverness passed for character. The result was the failure of banks and untold misery to thousands. The present crisis had set back the commercial evolution of the country by fifty years.

MR. GANDHI'S EXAMPLE.

He proceeded to say:—While thousands of people attend the Indian National Congress and most of your leaders and most of them take an important part in political matters, it is to be deeply regretted that the Social Conference is poorly attended. I do not say that we should not fight for political right. I ask you not to misunderstand me when I say this but the conscience is to be awakened, the spirit to be enlightened, our vision is to be brightened; and it will be brightened only if we remember that nothing will save us except regulating our rights, individually and severally, by the laws of gods and righteousness which our ancestors called Dharma. What is it that makes Mr. Gandhi the sole object of our admiration at this moment? It is as Lord Cromer, the Secretary of State put it, the fact that he is not fighting for anything mundane but his ends are spiritual. His aims are those of a man who reveres God. He stands before the world and says: "I will suffer for my countrymen, because I wish to vindicate on their behalf the rights of our countrymen as the real children of God." But look at the social aspect of the South African problem. Those men and women who have left their country, travelled to Meecha land and settled there. What is their position? We admire them; we weep for them; we are raising subscriptions for their relief, but when they come back to this country on the principle that they have gone and travelled to a Meecha Country they will be excommunicated, and who are these and what are these men and women? They are those who have come forward and stand fast in a right battle.

"READ THE BIBLE."

In concluding his remarks Sir Narayan said:—If we wish to understand the object and practical effect attaching to all these you must read the Bible and you must go to the teachings of Jesus Christ. There is a tendency, whether in politics or in anything else or if you propose any measure, to say that no society, no Government is perfect. We are prepared to grow from day to day. The botanist will tell you there is no such thing as absolute perfection. It will come only if we remember that from day to day whether as individuals or as nations, we must rise on the stepping stone of our dead haven and that will come only if we recognise one thing which was so forcibly put by the late Mr. Justice Ranade in one of the social conferences. Our difficulties are inside us

and not outside us. Make that a part of your being. Let it inspire you. We are not only for ourselves, but for other people. If we extend the hand of fellowship, if we imitate our South African countrymen—how they have banded together under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi—we shall be sooner than any political reform able to work for promotion of the land which Mr. Ranade strived at and aimed at.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN SIND.

REVIEW BY CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur Balchand Dayaram, Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian Social Conference, in welcoming the delegates spoke about the progress of Sind in various spheres of activity during the past twenty years. He also gave account of the social conditions of the province under the Mahomedan rule and said that before the British conquest of the province they had many evils and drawbacks which imposed heavy disabilities on the Hindu population, but it did one great good, from the social point of view, to them i.e., it helped to draw them together to reduce caste exclusiveness, to overcome the scruples against intermarriage and other social intercourse. Contact with the Mahomedan social polity and social life and its simple monotheism also tended to make the Hindus of the Province less idolatrous and superstitious. The mild Hindu had by the force of circumstances to seek the goodwill of the more dominant Mahomedan and to fraternize with him. They therefore became considerably less orthodox, less caste-ridden and more unreservedly social than Hindus of other provinces in India. The introduction of the Sikh religion in Sind in the last days of the Mahomedan rule also helped to shape and modify the prevailing religious and social orthodoxy. Some of the serious social evils therefore from which other parts of India suffer, such as prohibition against foreign travel or sea voyages, intermarriage between castes, etc., are almost non-existent in Sind. The restrictions against intermarriage between sub-castes are less stringent among the Hindus of Sind than in other provinces. As regards, however, the spirit that lies behind the external forms of caste, I am not able to say that the Sindhi Hindu has been able to exercise it. I am afraid the narrowness and classiness born of caste pride and selfishness still dwell in him, more specially among the educated and professional classes, militating against co-operative work for the common weal and setting up unwholesome currents of dissension and disunion.

PURDAH-AN ANACHRONISM.

The special evil from which the Hindu community in Sind suffers more largely than Hindus in several other parts of India is the custom of purdah. Mahomedan rule and long contact with Mahomedans introduced it among them and now though Mahomedan rule has ceased, the custom still remains and has become rigidly fixed. It has become associated with the idea of respectability and social standing in life, so that the higher the position of a family the more strictly is the purdah enforced. The physical results of the purdah on the families of the respectable classes have been very injurious and the mental development of the women has been considerably affected by it. The educated Hindus of Sind need to modify and remove this custom as early as possible if they wish to come in line with the spirit of the times. It is an anachronism as the grounds of its existence, whatever they may have been at any time, have wholly ceased. The Hindus of Sind must also realise that the status of their women must be raised and sufficient personal freedom allowed to them if they are to be partners with men in the work of rearing a race able to hold its own in the struggle of life and in conformity with the new forces of the world. The education of women is another matter for the earnest consideration of the people of Sind. Guzerat, Maharashtra, Bengal, Madras and several other provinces have made much wider progress in this direction than Sind. This is partly on account of the comparative shortness of the period of British rule in it and partly on account of the past inertness and intellectual and moral backwardness of its male population and the wrong notions that prevailed in it regarding woman's functions and equipment. In this direction a supreme effort is needed which every enlightened and patriotic Sindhi should unflinchingly devote himself to. A small beginning has been made during the last twenty years and a fair advance in female literacy has been registered, but the effort is still feeble and the race of progress too slow.

DISAPPROVAL OF POLYGAMY IN SIND.

In respect of other social customs the Hindus of Sind are generally in a more favourable position than the Hindus of other provinces. Polygamy as a custom is wholly absent, the occasional second marriages in the lifetime of the first wife being an object of general disapproval, except in rare permissible cases, where the first wife is quite unable to perform her functions as a wife and where the Shastras themselves expressly allow it. A recent second marriage of an educated Hindu in the lifetime of the first wife was universally disliked and a petition has been submitted to the Government to prohibit such marriages by legislation and to give the custom against such marriages the force and sanction of law. The custom of early marriages is gradually weakening and relaxing its hold on the Hindu community in Sind except in the uneducated wealthy mercantile classes in villages and small towns. In the last ten or fifteen years there has been a gradual rise in the marriageable age, notably among the educated classes residing in large towns. The efforts to raise the age of marriage of both girls and boys have been sustained and have met with success.

Unequal marriages are not very common in Sind, but are not wholly absent. Among the educated classes they are rare, but in the uneducated, specially those residing in villages and small towns, we hear from time to time of even septuagenarians married to little girls of ten or twelve. The remedy for this evil is the assertion of a public opinion and the declaration of a social boycott against such marriages and the arousing of a sense

(Continued on page 8.)

PERAMBUR RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."
SIR.—Once again I beg that you will permit me the hospitality of your columns, though, by your granting my request, I run the risk of receiving the accolade of the Order of Ananias.

On the 19th December, 1913, I arrived at Madras, and, on the same date the riot occurred at Perambur. This fact is, however, considered sufficient to invest the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India with a distinctive capacity for creating trouble. Permit me at the onset to state that till the morning of the 19th idem the Society knew nothing whatever of any impending complication. When I arrived at Madras in obedience to a summons to appear as a witness in a criminal case, I was given information to the effect that in consequence of an intention to dismiss 42 men on the 2nd January "the men" (I do not know whether they were Amalgamated Society members or not) had been to some extent and had sworn to "cut to pieces" on the 2nd January, 1914, any officers who prevented these 42 men from entering the shops and resuming duty. They had also sworn to burn down the shop and had already collected cotton-waste for the purpose. I consulted our solicitors at Madras and asked them whether I should report this hearsay to the Commissioner of Police. They agreed that I should do so, and at about 2 p.m. I told the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Armitage, all that I had heard. At about 4-45 p.m. the same day I heard that a serious riot was taking place at Perambur. The next day I saw various accounts in the papers, and subsequently I have seen an official version in which the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway traverses the statements of a section of the Madras press. The "Madras Mail" of the 20th inst. says "the Agent is unable to assign any cause for the outbreak, no representation having been made to him or the Loco and Carriage Superintendent." In the same issue I notice a reference to "outside influence," and all I have to say in this connection is that it would not be in consonance with the traditions of the M. & S. M. Railway authorities, sustained by the Railway Board, if outside influences were not to blame. A concerted move is being made to damn the A. S. R. S. in the eyes of the public and to create an impression with the Government that we are a band of lawless interlopers. If our endeavours to remove the yoke of oppression from Railway employees, by constitutional means, is to be characterised as lawlessness, we hope to learn better in the future. Let me take the public back to a few facts which I challenge the Railway Board and its M. & S. M. Railway *coterie* to deny. I would ask the public to bear in mind the Agent's remark to the effect that no representations have been made to him. I do not blame Major Magniac. He was put into the official coach when it was in a dangerous condition. However, let us turn to facts. On the 9th June I sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board:—

"From Madras. Members' meeting this morning report that Railway authorities will not allow them resume in body without signing stamped agreement, and reduced pay and agree ignore Society. They refused and look you carry this through. Things becoming very serious here. Intervene Viceroy, Governor Madras, Railway Board, Agent, without delay. Amalgamate."

On the same date I again telegraphed as follows to the Chairman of the Railway Board:—

"Following just received from Madras. Situation getting worse wire instructions how act immediately otherwise Yardley myself cannot be responsible. Perambur shops ready strike again. Engleken. Amalgamate."

On the 10th June, 1913, again I wired to the Chairman of the Railway Board as follows:—

"Position reported becoming more serious hourly at Madras. Amalgamate."

Again on the 16th June, 1913, I telegraphed as follows to the Chairman of the Railway Board, and to the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway:—

"Please take notice conditions on your line more critical. Men want permission strike again. They struck *inter alia* because they were being paid insufficiently and now they are being reappointed on less pay than previous to strike with consequence that general discontent is reported. If representative on behalf of men is given a hearing by you, a further strike will be averted. Representative will not be Society official. Trustees meeting called. Amalgamate."

On the 20th June, 1913, I telegraphed again to the Agent M. & S. M. Railway and prepaid a reply:—

"Beg enquire whether you will be pleased meet men's representative. Great distress prevails among dislodged employees and those reengaged. Amalgamate."

On the 23rd June, 1913, I telegraphed again to the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway:—

"My official telegrams to you have elicited no reply. I now telegraph privately. Trustees have sanctioned another strike but I have not ordered it as yet in hope that matters will be amicably arranged. Whole of your line reported fraught dissatisfaction and men clamouring for order strike. As Trustees have sanctioned same, I cannot withhold order much longer which if given is bound involve collateral interests. We do not wish you recognise Society but to redress wrongs if such are proved by men's representative who will be non-Society official. Hope you will find means averting further disaster. Men do not know strike sanctioned. Rogers."

On the same date I telegraphed as follows to the Chairman of the Railway Board:—

"Situation Madras extremely critical. Men do not know Trustees sanctioned. Men do not know Trustees sanctioned second strike but impossible withhold in-

formation and order much longer. Is it not possible Agent meet men's representative? Amalgamate."

On the 12th July, 1913, I sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Following telegram just received from Madras. Perambur shops determined strike Monday. Members Society each fined eight annas upwards and reduced salaries for having struck work. Respectfully beg His Excellency's intervention. Seven thousand members employed shops and if they strike results might prove disastrous especially as whole system fraught dissatisfaction. We are doing our best to keep men in check but because order sanctioning strike has not been communicated to them they are beginning to think Society has abandoned their cause. General Secretary, Amalgamate."

On the 17th July I telegraphed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy as follows:—

"Following just received from Madras. Have you received any reply from Viceroy regarding Perambur Shops? Men getting impatient. Employed refuse settlement, we fear men now working will take drastic steps. I have replied as follows. No reply yet received but this does not imply that situation has not been brought to His Excellency's notice. Caution men against precipitancy. Amalgamate."

On the 22nd August, 1913, the following telegram was sent to the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway:—

"Delegates of Railway employees from all parts of India in meeting direct me to bring to your notice that great dissatisfaction prevails at the Perambur Workshops in consequence of the action of the officials in requiring the members of these workshops to sign agreements detrimental to the interest of the Railwaymen who are dismissed if they refuse to sign these agreements. The delegates respectfully trust that the Agent will be pleased to give his earliest attention to the seriousness of the situation and thereby ensure the good will of the employees. Amalgamate."

On the same date the following telegram was sent to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The delegates respectfully desire to state that the Railway Board, who have been frequently appealed to in matters affecting the Administration, have for some inexplicable reason totally ignored the men, and the delegates feel sure that this attitude has recently tended to widen the gulf between the Railway companies and the men. Furthermore, they respectfully beg to request His Excellency to grant the men's repeated prayer to the Railway Board for the institution of a Board of Arbitration, which will in their humble opinion be an effectual means of settling disputes. The men feel that the only tribunal for redress that is open to them at present is the Agent of a Railway against whose decision there is apparently no satisfactory appeal. Amalgamate."

On the 17th November, 1913, I sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board:—

"Reported that men Perambur, Madras, suspended for not signing agreement wholly one-sided and against interests men who are apparently being forced by officials to dissociate themselves from A.S.R.S. Beg invite your special attention this matter as it affects whole A.S.R.S. Amalgamate."

Such are the facts. We did not receive a single reply to any of the many telegrams sent to the Chairman of the Railway Board and the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway.

The public will be surprised to know that on the 28th of last month there was another riot at Perambur. There was no report whatever about this in the daily papers and, stranger still, the Commissioner of Police at Madras appeared to have known nothing whatever about it. I referred to the matter in the "Railway Times" of the 13th instant as follows:—

"There has been quite a lively time at Perambur recently. Two strikes in ten days does not speak much for the Administration. Whilst the General-Secretary was at Madras he paid a visit to Perambur. On his arrival he was informed that there had been a strike there the previous evening. It appears that about 100 men of the Carriage Building Shop were asked to sign the famous agreement to which we have all ready referred in a previous issue. Amongst other wonderful things in this agreement is a clause to the effect that if the men go on strike they will be liable to prosecution. The management evidently thinks that the Perambur men are a lot of idiots. We should like to know under what section of what Act is a man by virtue of signing an agreement liable to prosecution for an Act which is not a statutory offence? However, our information is that these men were asked to sign this historical agreement and they refused. 43 of them were immediately served with 24 hours' notice. They demanded their pay and this was refused with the consequence that 700 men went out on strike immediately. Angry words followed between officers and the men, the latter unfortunately took to stone throwing and the officers had their hats knocked off. In the midst of the commotion the Loco Superintendent and Works Manager appeared on the scene, and having ascertained the cause of the trouble withdrew the notices and allowed the men to go back to work. We are informed by our solicitors that the cause of the agreement which we have here in referred to is not worth the paper it is written on and in the circumstances we do not see why the men should sign it. If the officers think that they are going to intimidate and terrorise the Perambur men they are mistaken. This matter before to-day has been drawn to the notice of the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway and of the Chairman of the Railway Board. It is indeed a pity that the Administration should wait for a strike before they think of redressing grievances. It is this same Administration that has said once before that the A.S.R.S. strikes first and then asks for redress. We emphatically repudiated this and how strange it is that history should repeat itself in such a short time? What is Sir Trevredyn Wynne doing? We hope that it is not his intention to hibernate at Simla during the ensuing months. Cannot Sir Trevredyn Wynne realise that the employees at Perambur are human beings deserving of consideration? These men have had grievances for some time past and is it to be left to the men to strike again before their grievances are heard? We are afraid that Major Magniac

the Agent, might fall into the fatal error of his predecessor by relying too much on the reports of his subordinates. It would do a vast amount of good if Major Magniac could find time to visit the shops and meet a deputation of the men employed there."

Unfortunately there has been the serious riot of which the public have already learnt; but, do the public know what was the immediate cause of it? Are we to hear nothing further about the riot than that some employees were shot dead and that the jury returned a verdict justifying the use of firearms? I am not familiar with the procedure for holding inquests, but, it would appear from the newspapers that the evidence of only the official combatants was taken. Up to the present moment I do not know whether any of the Society's members are involved; but, even if there be, I think that in the public interests a sitting enquiry should be held and a statement made by Government as to the real causes which led up to the riot. If a distorted idea of prestige has caused this riot, the sooner Government creates a Board of Arbitration the quicker will a correct sense of the word prestige be established and the sooner will strikes disappear from the Railway. In conclusion, I invite inspection of our records by any interested member of the public.—Yours, etc.,

C. HARRY ROGERS.

A. S. R. S.

General Secretary.

Bombay 29th December 1913.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Major C. B. Stokes, 3rd Horse, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Headquarters is granted leave out of India for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott-Dee, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment is posted to the command of the 7th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Rawalpindi.

Captain Nicolay, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, has been selected for appointment as commandant in the Assam Military Police.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenant E. C. Clegg, Border Regiment to serve in the Special Service.

Major D. King Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, retires from 23rd February, 1914.

An exchange has been approved between 2nd Lieutenant Wilson, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rangoon and 2nd Lieutenant Candie, No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Aden.

Captain J. T. B. Mayne, No. 85 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant C. Pease, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

BENARES THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 29.

Last evening the Convention met again in the afternoon at 1 p.m. with Mrs. Besant in the chair.

The General Secretary Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu read the annual report.

The Convention passed a resolution recommending to the General Council to take steps to nominate Mrs. Besant for the Presidency.

Mrs. Besant delivered her second public lecture on Theosophy in India. Among other things she asked the people to discard "Prayashchitta." In its political aspect she said Theosophy hoped for an ultimate Imperial Federation and it would go a long way to allay the unrest that is spreading.

KANYAKUBJA BRAHMANS.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The All-India Kanyakubja Brahman Conference met here on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last under the presidency of Professor Tulshiram Misra, M.A. A large number of outside and local delegates and visitors attended. Resolutions passed included a scheme of establishing Kanyakubja Brahmacharyashram at Bithoor, diffusion of education, raising of the marriageable age of children, abolition of dowry and other pernicious social customs, Agra and Shahabad disturbances, South African atrocities and requesting the Government for mercy towards the Ajodhia riot prisoners. A standing committee of representatives from the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Calcutta, and Behar was formed with Professor Tulshiram Misra as President Messrs. Jainarayan Prasad Bajpai, Mahesh Dutt Shukla and Ramprasad Misra, Secretaries, Pandit Kalkaprasad Vaid, Treasurer.

BIG FIRE IN RANGOON.

TWO THOUSAND RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Nearly two thousand persons were rendered homeless by the fire that occurred in Pazundaung, yesterday, the loss on buildings and their contents are estimated at two lakhs of rupees. The fire started in a house occupied by a number Chinese cooks who were preparing food for lawkers.

VICEROY'S RETURN TO DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, returned to Delhi at 8-30 a.m. to-day. The arrival was private. The Hon. the Chief Commissioner was present at the station.

CUTLER PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE;

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

Medows Street,
BOMBAY.



Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

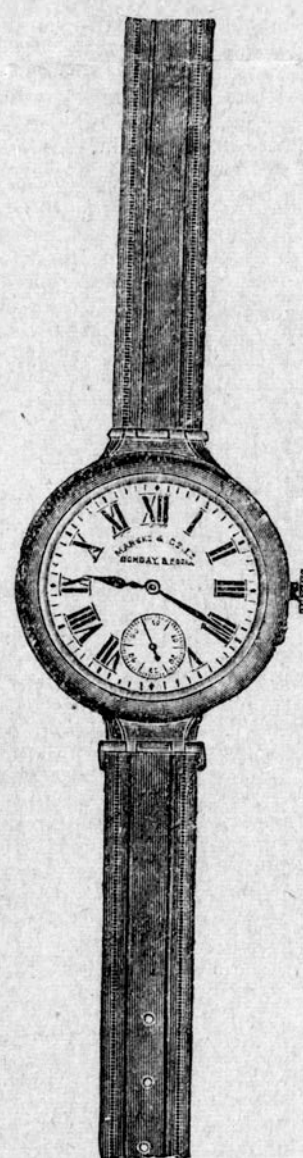
If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

THE "MILITARY" MOEL.



Is what may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the market.

Nickel .. Rs. 32-0
Silver 37-8
14ct. Gold .. 130-0
18ct. do. .. 180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH

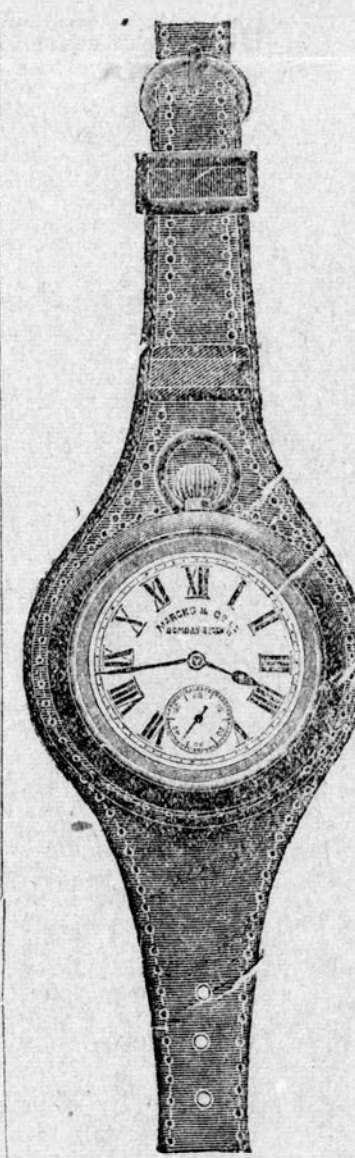
With Screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver .. Rs. 40-0.
18 ct. Gold .. 125-0.

ELGIN AND WALTHAM

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid .. Rs. 40-0.
Silver 47-8.
Rolled Gold .. 60-0.



Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet, fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel .. Rs. 32-0
Silver 37-8
14 ct. Gold .. 130-0
18 ct. .. 180-0

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

AHMED E. ESAALI. SILK MERCER.

Dealer in all Sorts of Fashionable Silk, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.

Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks Stocked in large Quantities. Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.

V. P. P. Orders accepted and executed with great care and attention

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To the Purchaser of any of the
Models of our

PATHEPHONES

with the Permanent Sapphire
enumerated below will be given

an assortment of records valued
from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60

ABSOLUTELY FREE

From 15th. December
to 10th January.

"All India" ..	Rs. 60
"Forest" ..	Rs. 65
"Torquoise" ..	Rs. 75
"Picnic" ..	Rs. 80
"Harmony" ..	Rs. 105
"Orpheus" ..	Rs. 150
"Grand Concert" ..	Rs. 175

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11, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
POONA: MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,



SOFT SILKY HAIR.

Offs your hair the very best
help in the way of a good tonic
dressing.

KAMIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and
luxuriant. Cures dandruff,
nourishes the roots, gives you
a healthy scalp. Delicately
perfumed.

Price Rs. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists
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The Largest Importers of Cinematograph
Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manu-
facturers of Europe and America.
His Company have the sole supply of
Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern
Market by our London Representative from
the pick of the World's output.

FUTURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited
to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
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**HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT
HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.**
Head Office, 49, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

(J. R. S. ARNT, M.D., Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS" BOMBAY

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Rangoon Times" has the following:—
News has been received in Burma stating
that the Chinese garrison at Taitu mutinied
a few days ago and looted the treasury. It
is not yet known to what extent the mutiny
has spread.

The new building of the Lady O'Dwyer
Girls School Residency Bazar, Indore, is
completed, and the opening ceremony will
be performed by the Hon. Mr. Bosanquet,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central
India, early in January. The building has
cost over Rs. 12,000.

The Executive Committee of the S. I. Rifle
Association are holding a special meeting on
the 2nd January to consider the reconstruc-
tion of that institution on more practical
lines. Each military unit and volunteer
corps under the Ninth Division has been
invited to send a delegate.

The central figure in the group "Nations in
the East," which will surmount the Arch of
the Rising Sun at the eastern entrance to
the Court of the Sun and Stars at the
Panama Pacific International Exhibition
will be an elephant with howdah, mahout,
and gorgeous Oriental trappings. This is the
work of Mr. Frederick G. E. Roth, the
New York sculptor. The elephant will
stand 42 feet above the pedestal.

Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, Presi-
dent of Southern India Rifle Association
has addressed a lengthy note to the execu-
tive committee of that institution suggest-
ing that ways and means be adopted at an
early date to remedy the situation which
this year led to a considerable portion of
the Regular and Volunteer units of the
Ninth Division withholding their support.
A meeting is to be held on the 2nd January
to devise a practical remedy.

A Mahomedan was recently placed on
trial at Hyderabad for theft along with his
wife. He had 3 children under 5 years, all
of whom were also sent to the Hyderabad
prison, as there was no one else to take
care of the children. The trial was still
proceeding when one of the children
succumbed to dysentery and the father also
died last week from the same disease.
There now remain two children and the
mother, who are still in jail.

With regard to the proposed Congress of
Commerce suggested by the Bombay Indian
Merchants' Chamber and Bureau it is
understood that the Burma Chamber of
Commerce after considering the draft of
the constitution of the proposed Congress
have unanimously resolved not to send a
representative to Bombay to take part in
the inauguration of the Congress. They,
however, say that they sympathise with all
legitimate commercial aims.

The Government of India has sanctioned
the survey by the Kotal Durbar of a scheme
of light feeder railways on the 2ft. 6in.
gauge prepared by Mr. G. C. Devon, State
Engineer, for improving communications
and tapping the splendid wheat growing
country at some distance from the broad
gauge lines running through the State.
The feeder lines, which will be over 200
miles long, should be most profitable to the
Durbar and beneficial to the people of the
State.

In declaring the fourth annual Christmas
fete and Industrial Exhibition open in Cub-
bon Park, at Bangalore, the Maharajah of
Mysore complimented the committee on
making the show financially self-supporting.
When His Highness had concluded the tour
of the industrial section, a small fire broke
out in the stall where a patent illuminant
was being demonstrated and the flames
threatened to burn down the Tata Silk Farm
booth adjoining, but many hands promptly
suppressed it and really no damage occurred.

Major E. W. Mayor, the naturalist, who
has been conducting a campaign in Ceylon
collecting skins of wild animals for the
British Museum and the Bombay Natural
History Society, has owing to the sudden
state of the jungles, returned to Colombo
to arrange his batch of skins, which com-
prises nearly a thousand, for despatch to
India. Major Mayor remarked on the
number of bears in the North of Ceylon.
On the Mannar railway they frequently dug
under the sleepers for white ants. On the
completion of his work on the island he
comes over to this country.

One Krishna Deva Naik has been
sentenced by the City Magistrate of
Bangalore on the charge of forgery for the
purpose of cheating. It was alleged that he
style himself an ex-officio Director and
Comptroller of the Universal Provident
Alliance and cheated Chandruddi of Calicut
of Rs. 1,149. Two years' rigorous imprison-

ment was pronounced. The Magistrate com-
plimented chief Inspector Krishna Rao and
Prosecuting Inspector Nataraj Iyer on the
work of the Police in the series of charges
successfully conducted against Krishna
Deva Naik.

H. M. S. Dartmouth, the latest acqui-
sition to the East Indies Squadron arrived
in Colombo Harbour on Tuesday last. The
Dartmouth was in Colombo about the mid-
dle of last month, having arrived from Home
to replace the Philomel. The opportunity
was also taken at the time to make her
the escort of four destroyers for the China
Station. The Dartmouth accompanied these
craft as far as Singapore, where she
handed them over to the care of the Hamp-
shire, and then proceeded to Batavia and the
Cocos Islands, from where she arrived in
Colombo. After a stay of a few days
there, she will sail for Bombay.

It is understood that the local Govern-
ment contemplates making an industrial
survey of Behar and Orissa. An officer has
specially been deputed for this purpose but
his jurisdiction is, at present, confined to
Patna city. The object in undertaking a
work of this character is to find out the
indigenous industries and to see if the men
engaged in their production require any
pecuniary aid to carry on their business.

The publication of the names of the
ladies who are appointed to the Women's
Medical Service under the Countess of
Duffield's fund marks a highly important
step in the development of the work of the
National Association for Providing Female
Medical Aid to the Women of India, writes
a Delhi correspondent. The salaries of
these ladies will range from Rs. 350 to Rs.
550 per mensem, and they will also enjoy
the benefits of a provident fund.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BRITTANY ONION SOUP.

FISH AND PRAWN PIE.

VEGETABLE PIE.

SALMIS OF WILD DUCK.

ANCHOVY ECLAIRS.

APPLE OR PEACH FRITTERS.

Soupmeat As. 5. Wild duck (3) Rs. 1-8
Fish and Prawns As. 10. Eggs As. 8.
Vegetable As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and
Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 3-11.

BRITTANY ONION SOUP.

Slice, or still better, grate six onions, which
will be more delicate if previously blanched,
and fry them in seasoned fat, very gently till
they are nicely browned; dredge in a table-
spoonful of flour and after cooking that for a
few minutes moisten with good stock and when
well boiled rub it through a sieve. Thin down
with the required amount of stock and serve
with dice of bread fried in onion-flavoured
fat.

FISH AND PRAWN MOULD.

Boil the fish in a little water, the same with
the prawns. To this water return the bones
and trimmings of the fish and the shells of the
prawns to make a good stock which may be
reduced by boiling to a large cupful. Make a
forcemeat with some of the prawns chopped
with breadcrumb, a tablespoonful of butter,
minced parsley, anchovy, a dash of lime peel,
salt and pepper; place a layer of this at the
bottom of a china mould, then a layer of the
fish and prawn and repeat till it is full and
at the last pour at one or two well beaten
eggs. Steam this for an hour and serve with
any good fish sauce.

VEGETABLE PIE.

Line a shallow pie dish thinly with
pastry and form a little compartment with
partitions of pastry, baking all a nice brown.
Stew several different kinds of vege-
table separately in good white sauce,
well flavoured and richened with
cream or egg. Fill each compartment with a
different vegetable, just heat in the oven and
serve. This is most attractive to the eye as
well as to the taste.

SALMIS OF WILD DUCK.

Enclose the duck in sheets of buttered
paper and cook till three parts done. Cut
them into joints and keep them hot with their
drippings, setting the bones and giblets on
with two tumblerfuls of red wine and boil till
reduced by half. Add a good piece of meat
essence, salt, pepper a little onion juice, baked
and fried crumbs, the juice of a lime and a
tablespoonful of olive oil. Heat the duck in
this and serve with fried bread sippets.

ANCHOVY ECLAIRS.

Make a panada, with a tablespoonful of
butter and two of flour cooked together but
not browned, adding a large cupful of water
and boiling all till it comes clean away from
the sides of the pan, when cooled a little,
add two well beaten eggs, and a tablespoonful
of grated cheese with seasoning to taste. When
cold form into finger or cigar shaped pieces
and bake them a light brown. When cool
make a slit in the side and put in a teaspoon-
ful of anchovy paste mixed with butter. De-
corate with lobster or parsley butter and set
on ice till wanted.

APPLE OR PEACH FRITTERS.

Peel the apples, scoop out the core and cut
them into quarters. Let these marinate for
two hours in sherry or rum flavoured with
a little spice and lime juice. Dry them well,
dip them into thin frying batter and fry a
pale brown in boiling fat. Sprinkle with
caster sugar and hold a hot shovel over it
till it melts and forms a glaze.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL ENTERTAINED

Last Saturday evening the staff of the
Wharf Superintendent's Office mustered at
the Wari Bunder Wharf of the Stores Dept.
G. I. P. Railway to bid farewell to Mr. C. E.
Howard the acting Wharf Superintendent
who is proceeding to Europe on furlough.

A number of speeches were made testify-
ing to the regret felt by the staff at Mr.
Howard's departure and hopes were express-
ed that he would return thoroughly invig-
orated to work among them again.

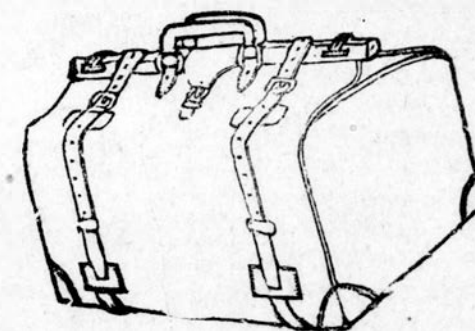
After Mr. Howard had suitably replied he
was garlanded, photographs were taken of
the assembly and light refreshments were
partaken of by all present. The proceedings
then terminated Mr. Howard departing
amidst hearty cheers.

As a result of the visit to Lahore on the
way to Karachi of Rev. Dr. Sunderland,
the President of the ensuing Theistic
Conference, a committee was formed con-
sisting of three leading gentlemen of the
Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj and Hindu
Sabha respectively to give effect to the idea
of holding a World Congress of Theists, next
year in India, preferably in Lahore.

FRESH GOODS FOR XMAS

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Xmas trips. Such a
Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Card-
board
Stiffeners



No Paste-
board
Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.

ALSO
Ladies' Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

GENTS' OUTFITTERS,

Breeches, Shirt-makers & Clothing Contractors.

Sir,

We believe you will at once recognise the advantages to
be gained by purchasing your new suit early, FIRSTLY you
obtain premier choice off your specially selected stock of New
Fabrics, which represent absolutely the pick of the new
patterns and weavings produced this year. SECONDLY our
hands are more or less marking time at the commencement
of the season, and if you place your order now, you will
obtain even more than the usual amount of careful and
personal attention we give to the making of every garment.
THIRDLY you have the additional satisfaction of knowing
you look smart and fashionably dressed all the season.



The D. B. Reefer Suit
in Indigo Blue Serge,
To measure
from Rs. 25.

TROUSERS

The choicest designs in
smart Cashmeres and
Worstedes,
To measure
from Rs. 10.

B. Lounge Suit

Button bree, a splendid
style of business wear
To measure
from Rs. 25.



Perfection
of Fit.

Superior
Finish.

High-grade
Trimnings

Moderate
Charges.

Latest
Styles.



The New "Linked" One-
button Lounge Suit
in High-grade Tweeds
and Blue Serges.
To measure
from Rs. 25.

RIDING AND WALKING BREECHES

To measure
from Rs. 10.
Made and cut in perfect
style from all the
latest Materials.

The New Two-button Lounge Suit

with curved close-fitting
skirts fitting tight
over the hips.
A distinctive style,
striking, an entirely
new note.
To measure
from Rs. 30.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

293, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL.

COME ONE.

COME ALL.

YE, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Enable us, please,
To Give as large
A Contribution
As possible.

Extend Your Esteemed Patronage
Liberally to our Foot-wear,

Whose UNIQUE MERITS have

Satisfied many Thousands
Like your own Good Selves.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

BOMBAY.

THE BURNING QUESTION OF THE DAY.

IN AID OF

The Suffering thousands, Men, Women and Children (all of our own Aryan or Indian
blood) in distant South Africa, amidst indifferent and cruel Aliens, whose atrocities are too well
known to make any mention here :

WE DESIRE TO OFFER

OUR MODEST MITE

12½ % off all our Sale Proceeds of all Boots and Shoes

At our "MYSO=CHROME" Depot

From Saturday the 20th to Wednesday the 31st Dec. 1913

(both days inclusive).

The percentage proceeds will be sent to "The Bombay Chronicle" South African Indian Fund.

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A PRECIOUS OFFER.

THIS ONE IS

WHAT WE HAVE MADE,
YE, OUR BRETHREN,

Help us, please,

To Remit as decent

An Amount

As possible.

Enjoy at the Same Time

THE RARE COMFORTS

of "MYSO-CHROME."

They Will Save your Money,
While giving Comfort.

**SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,
BOMBAY.**

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

VIEWS ON SOCIALISM.

MR. G. B. SHAW'S WELCOME.

"In the name of British Socialism," the Fabian Society on Dec. 11, held a reception at the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, W., to welcome M. Anatole France to this country, says the "Daily Telegraph." The attendance numbered about 200, including many well-known Socialists, such as Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Graham Wallis, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, and Mr. H. M. Hyndman. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw took the chair at 8-30.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who was loudly cheered on rising, said: Ladies and gentlemen—It is the privilege of the Fabian Society to-night to become the vehicle, if I may put it in that way, of the welcome of English Socialism to our distinguished comrade, Anatole France. (Cheers.) Last night M. France received the welcome literature in England. In England, as he has found to his cost, literature is very highly esteemed—(laughter)—as an excuse for a good dinner. (Laughter.) Now, we are here going a little beyond that. I think we are prepared to offer him a wider welcome than English literature. I myself welcome our comrade as that very rare thing, a Frenchman. (Laughter.) I have travelled in France, I think, more than most persons born in that country. (Laughter.) I have travelled north, south, east, and west, and diagonally across in several directions, and I have always been looking out for a Frenchman. I have hardly ever met one—(laughter)—and I have a sort of wild hope that our guest here this evening might be induced to stay with us in this country, where he is so well beloved—(cheers)—because it must feel perfectly natural and right to him to stand as a literary Frenchman in the middle of England. (Laughter.)

17TH CENTURY ATMOSPHERE.

I have noticed in the addresses which have been delivered in public by our literary gentlemen—and I do not disparage them, because I am a literary gentleman myself—(laughter)—but I have noticed that a great deal of stress has been laid upon the fact that Anatole France is a great representative of the France of the eighteenth century. Now, that of course is a high compliment. It is a compliment which appeals particularly to me, because I am not only an eighteenth century man, I am a seventeenth century man. (Laughter and cheers.) That is to say, I am an Irishman. (Laughter.) I remained in Ireland until I was twenty years of age—that is to say, I grew up in the seventeenth century, and I grew up in its literary atmosphere. You may have noticed, for example, that I can write the English of the age of Queen Anne—(laughter)—which no Englishman at present living can do—(laughter)—and in the same way I am perfectly at home in the French literature of the eighteenth century. I can actually understand it when I read it, which is more than I can say of later phases of French literature.

But, nevertheless, I am not under that obligation, which some of the other literary welcomers of our guest have been under, to dwell so very much on the eighteenth century. (Cheers.) Why is that curious insistence always on the eighteenth century? Is it the result of a sort of feeling that our guest views when he comes into the nineteenth century? (Cheers and laughter.) There is a most delightful work of our guest which is called the "Island of the Penguins." (Loud cheers.) Notice that it is an island. (Laughter.) Now, nobody writing about France would have called it an island. (Laughter.) France is not an island. That little word island really gives away the place of the island of the Penguins. (Cheers.) This is the Island of the Penguins—(laughter)—and we have a particularly stupid lot of penguins for the most part, so inhabit the island. (Laughter.)

LITERATURE AND HUMANITY.

The socialist movement cannot boast of very many men of genius. I am not at all implying that the other parties in this country can boast of them. (Laughter.) They cannot. (Laughter.) I think that perhaps our list is as striking a one as theirs; and I am entirely satisfied with the quality. I think there is something very encouraging to us in the fact that when you get a man of the highest type of genius, the type of genius which does not merely understand literature as literature, and concentrates itself on the eighteenth century, but that higher type of man who understands that literature is a reflection of humanity—(hear, hear)—and whose first concern is not with letters and with books, but for the living people in the living world around—(hear, hear)—I think there is something very encouraging in the fact that when you get that type of genius, ladies and gentlemen, that man of genius joins us. (Loud cheers.) That is the way in which we have got the distinguished recruit who is about to address you. (Cheers.)

M. FRANCE'S SPEECH.

M. Anatole France, who met with an enthusiastic reception, and introduced to you by the Member of Parliament, I feared for a moment lest I should be given the appearance of a Sganarelle, an

Orgon, or a Tartuffe—of a character in a comedy. But his genius has given me joy to his kindness, and for one who holds his hands so many comic masks, and who reads the depths of the soul, he has given me a very flattering aspect.

This is not the first time that I have met Bernard Shaw. We were both younger, and he was very young, when we found ourselves together in one of the most famous places in the world, at Rome, in the Sistine Chapel. Above our heads was the ceiling on which Michelangelo has so powerfully painted the Sybils and the Prophets.

And when the Pope saw these Prophets and Sybils in plain clothing and serious of aspect, he said to Michelangelo, "Why are these men not covered with magnificent ornaments?" Michelangelo replied, "It is not the rich who are up there!"

I do not say that Michelangelo on that occasion made the announcement of social justice. When there is no need to employ bad arguments, nor to falsify the good; when one is right one must give the coldest and calmest reasons. But I will say that since the birth of humanity all the avenues of truth, of justice, and I will say of good political and social economy, have led, by very slow roads, to a larger justice. Thus, without making Michelangelo a precursor and without saying that the Sybils have transmitted to us the doctrines which are ours to-day, I will say that it was good augury that Mr. Bernard Shaw and I met under Michelangelo's Daniel the Prophet.

BUCKLER OF SOCIALISM.

I had promised myself to begin by thanking you for the welcome which I received among you, and I am obliged to do more, because the welcome has surpassed my expectation. Instead of saying as I said on my manuscript, that I am happy, I will say, then, that I am extremely happy.

I will say that before coming among you I knew of the esteem in which the Fabian Society is held throughout the world.

Taking in its literal sense the name which you have adopted, you are temporising your are "Fabians." Fabius Cunctator was your country. He was the buckler of Rome. And you are the buckler of Socialism. Under your protection others incessantly advance. International Socialism will conquer by the shield and the sword, by long patience and unwearied action.

It will conquer. It is certainly not in England that one can dispute its victories; they came like thunderbolts. And if one contemplates that great British Empire as a whole, one sees Socialism established there at all the points where a new civilisation favoured its advance—in Australia and New Zealand; not a Socialism that was incapable of evolution, but the commencement of Socialism which produces an important and complete evolution.

It is not necessary to define Socialism here. You know better than anybody what it is. One of the most perfect expressions of Socialism, the clearest, the simplest, the truest, was made by your great writer, H. G. Wells, in one of the pamphlets of your society, which I should like to see translated all over the world, and which is entitled, "This Misery of Boots."

IS SOCIALISM POSSIBLE?

To the question propounded by Mr. Shaw, "Is Socialism possible?" I reply with a man that I do not claim "to be impartial" in this matter, and to discuss, as though my mind were not already made up, the question whether the world would not be a better place, assuming that we were able to abolish the private ownership of the soil and of the things of general utility; because I think have any doubt about this, that things which are more necessary and inevitable than private property in our fellow-beings, or in bridges and streets. The idea of something and that everything can be claimed as private property belongs to the mark signs of humanity, and is not only monstrous injustice, but a still more monstrous failing.

I will tell you in a few words what I am a Socialist.

I have been a Socialist for a certain number of years, and I become more of a Socialist every day.

I am a Socialist because Socialism is justice.

I am a Socialist because Socialism is the truth, and it will emerge from the wage system just as inevitably as the wage system arose from serfdom.

"Human slavery," Bernard Shaw once said, "has reached its culminating point in our own epoch under the form of free wage labour."

Socialism will rise out of the wage system because it is the only possible result thereof. We are advancing towards other forms; we are approaching collectivism—Slavery, the wage system, collectivism—the necessary succession of economic forms.

ABUSED BY THE FOOLISH.

I am a Socialist for a still more delicate and special reason, namely, out of pleasure. We all have our weaknesses, and our sensual points. I am a Socialist because as a Socialist one is abused by the foolish, the cowardly, and the ignorant, like the case of Jaures. He is a great and generous mind, and the most eloquent of orators. If placed on a pedestal formed of newspaper articles abusing him, his head would reach higher than Napoleon on the Vendôme Column in Paris.

Finally, I am a Socialist because in our days we have to be for or against Socialism. Those who claim to be neither for nor against do not count. It is no longer possible now to remain neutral. We have two enemies: capitalism and war, which are two monsters united in close friendship.

He who is against war is with Socialism, only internationally organised Socialism is capable of effectively countering the efforts of the warlike parties, as was proved last year at Basle.

FIGHT FOR AN IDEAL.

When we on the Continent struggle against this or that group of nations, it must not be imagined, as some of our compatriots are inclined to do, that it is a struggle against persons which is being fought; it is a fight for an idea.

In England many people believe that the political party which caused the re-establishment in France of the three-year term only had national safety in view, but we well know that the return to the three-

years' Military service is called forth in France by considerations of a social character much more than by ideas of defence against foreign nations; it forms a first attempt at a retrograde organisation of society; it is directed against the French proletariat, at least as much as against possible invaders; it is aimed as much at our "General Labour Confederation" as at the gain affording military passage in the Vosges.

If, in truth, any of these reactionary Ministers and clerical deputies, these men of business, who at present conduct the affairs of our country, had had perils from beyond the Rhine in view, if they had been really concerned for national defence, they would have proposed anything rather than a return to professional armies, the inadequacy of which is well known, they would have appealed to the living force of democracy, they would have created an armed nation, the great resource and the only one of a free country. But such was not the concern of our masters. They only wished to militarise the country, to render it easier of government.

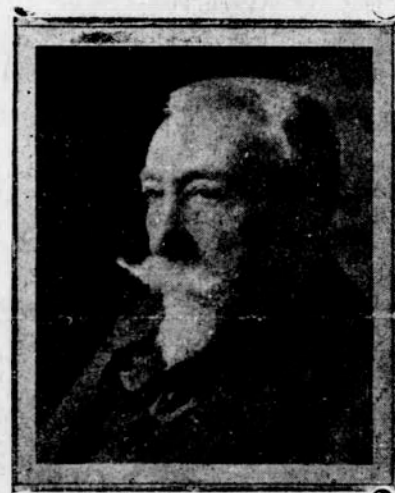
I desire to explain here why in France when we desire to say "capitalism," or "militarism," we sometimes say "clericalism." It is not a matter of theology, and even the priests have nothing to do with it. Never was there more tolerance. The priests would willingly renounce their domination of the souls if they could preserve that of the bodies. The latter would suffice for them. Also, with such ideas as these they have become extremely militarist and extremely capitalistic. If, then, you see in the journals of our country attacks upon "clericalism," you must not be surprised. While in other countries one can come to an understanding with the spiritual powers, with us the spiritual powers are also the temporal powers.

On the other hand, we English, German, and French Socialists have, together with a common ideal, a common will, and that is peace.

SENTIMENTAL ANIMOSITY.

That there exists between France and Germany a sentimental animosity, and that between Germany and England there is an economic rivalry, we do not deny; but what we deny is that there exists from country to country, between these three great nations, any fundamental and irreconcilable antagonism. It is, therefore, our claim to put an end to all enmity between them, and to do away with all animosity.

War would no longer settle anything. The times are gone when the conqueror destroyed the vanquished people and reduced



M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

The brilliant French author, who was entertained at the Savoy Hotel.

to slavery. A war would, henceforward, be a useless disaster, a vain crime.

It is a great joy to all Socialists to see that the noble land of England is beginning in its wisdom to recognise that the industrial and commercial power of a people, and the command of the seas, depend on other things than the number of Dreadnoughts, and that it is better to come to an understanding, even having some drawbacks, with a rival, rather than to wear oneself out in endeavouring to injure him.

After speeches by Mr. H. M. Hyndman and Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., the usual votes of thanks were passed, after which M. France held an informal reception.

AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, writes in "The Times":—

The charming writer, M. Anatole France, will doubtless be recognized in the history of literature as having been the ablest and most adroit representative of the ironic curiosity thought at the close of the nineteenth century. He has been a tender-hearted sceptic, an indulgent cynic, a satirist suffused with ruth and pity. It is easy to trace the forces of the past with which his composite genius is in relation. He is of the kith of Lucian, for his levity does not spare the immortal gods. Like Rabelais, he acknowledges the rule of the rich tyrannous instincts of mankind. Like Sterne, he cultivates the beauty of incongruity. Like Rivarol, he pursues the wisdom that hides in a pungent epigram or a disconcerting jest. These are his kinsmen, but he is not their descendant; he speaks with them in the gate, as king with king. Throughout the extreme versatility of his career he has preserved a remarkable consistency of form and independence of idea, and in the fullness of his days he enjoys a primacy in European letters which he shares only with that other ironist and sceptic, our own Thomas Hardy.

A VETERAN OF LETTERS.

Even in France it is probable that few people realize how long ago Anatole France opened his literary career. Who has seen "La Légende de Sainte Radegonde, reine de France," which was published in 1859, when the author was fifteen years old? This curiosity is rarer than the phoenix, but it is probable that Anatole France regards it with scorn and annoyance. The date is interesting, for Marceline Desbordes-Valmore, the still alive and Beranger but just dead, and the work began amid the dying echoes of eighteenth

century classicism is continued amid the riot and rattle of Post-Impressionists and Futurists. The fifty-four years of unrelenting activity have left, it would seem, but little mark on the eternal youth of the author of "Les Dieux ont Soif." He began, however, as a poet, unless indeed (my ignorance on this point is gigantic) the almost fabulous "Sainte Radegonde" may have been in prose. His "Poemes dorees," in 1873, made for him a circle of those who hoped and predicted; but it was not until 1876 that "Les Noces Corinthiennes" gave a wider group of reason to expect a poet of the exquisite class, a sort of Walter Savage Landor, marmoreal and remote. A copy of "Les Noces Corinthiennes" found its way to London, and added one youthful enthusiast to the company of Anatole France's admirers. Alas! how many streams have started from the slopes of Parnassus and have dried up since that distant date.

But Parnassian poetry, founded on a study of Andre Chénier and the Greeks, was not to be the real life's labour of the new genius. He turned to bibliography, oddly enough, yet characteristically, since he was born, it is said, in an odour of old bindings, and played with dumpy duodecimos as other babies play with dolls. He began to write prose, with Verlaine (of all people) as his companion, in a strange little periodical called "Le Chasseur Bibliographique," or, as we English might less ceremoniously say, "The Bookhunter." This, in its turn, is now much hunted for, but with rare success. There is, I suppose, an echo of these old pursuits in both the branches of activity to which Anatole France has since 1880 devoted himself. Whether as a novelist or as a critic, he has not disdained the eloquent alliance of books. He is one whose imagination has never disdained the stimulus of memories and of shadows, and no one has shown less than he of that vague and clumsy hostility to literature which it is now the fable of some young writers to affect. He lives to illuminate the tradition of the ages, and to be illuminated by it.

His great popularity is founded on his novels, and some of us may hold that it is not in all of these that we see Anatole France at his finest. It is said that "Le Lys Rouge" has brought him more readers than any other of his writings, and yet this is scarcely the one on which his devotees would most willingly insist. Can it be that in the midst of the riot of the Naturalists, "Le bonhomme nargués" (as his friends call him) condescended to compete with talents baser than his own? It is in books less manifestly manufactured for the larger public that we find the quintessence of his talent. There is a volume of philosophy that trembles on the edge of fiction, "Le Jardin d'Epictète," where we may discover much more of his reflective and of his seductive charm than in many of his simpler novels. His occasional excursions into a kind of life which seems unsuited to and inconsistent with his delicacy and Olympian calm are perhaps to be accounted for by recollecting that he is, after all, not one of those bookish men for whom the universe is nothing but paper and ink, but a citizen capable, as he has shown, of energy and action. He insists on proving that he, too, for all his Buddhist remoteness, is a creature of flesh and blood.

UNITY IN VERSATILITY.

Anatole France has not taken a very prominent part in that social life of literature which makes the coteries of Paris hum like beehives. He has, especially of late years, lived much aloof. He takes pleasure in all art and delicate intellectual exercise, and does not pursue these pleasures gregariously. This constitutional reserve has made him a figure which appeals but faintly to the more tumultuous of the youthful generation: it finds little favour for him among those whose passion it is to uproar and disturb. He has described himself, in one of his rare moments of autobiographical expansion, as possessing "un openose recueille, lente et solitaire." His youth was "affame de poesie," and he is still driven by that sacred hunger to feed on honeydew. Hence the singular and pleasing contrasts that surprise us in his writings, where we pass from the pure romantic fancy of "Balthazar" to the mordant social satire of "Crainquebille," or from the resuscitation of an elegant pagan morality in the beginning of "Sur la pierre lancée" to the violent post-Christian Utopia of the close of that book. These discrepancies are not felt, because of the uniform beauty of the manner of the writer. Anatole France is one of those authors, the most delicate of all, with whom expression is everything, who embody in the exactitude and grace of their speech all that genius has given them of energy and originality and intellect.

It is not possible in these few words to touch upon the various merits of Anatole France. We must leave unpraised the astuteness of "Thais," where austerity is seen to be exploded by sensuality, and rivalry to totter into mysticism. We can do no justice to the pure humour that frolics through the enchanting pages of the first half of "L'Île des Pingouins." We can say nothing of the series of novels called "Historie contemporaine"—of which, alas! only four have been vouchsafed to us—where the rustic figure of M. Bergeret is enshrined in an amber of satiric observation which makes these books among the most amusing that ever proceeded from a printing press. How is one to resist the temptation to gaze out of window after "Le Mannequin d'Oser" or to follow the compromising adventures of "L'Anneau d'Amethyste"? Whatever is mentioned, however, some faithful admirer out of Sheba will protest that of this Solomon not half has been told. But there is one book which no one who speaks, however briefly or falteringly, of the imagination of Anatole France can afford to leave unmentioned. "La Rotisserie de la reine Pedauque" is probably the most vivid, the most convincing attempt that has ever been made in imaginative literature to resuscitate a past age. There is hardly a single quality of the talent of Anatole France which is not amply exposed in this wonderful book; here are wit, humour, tenderness, irony, incongruity, picturesqueness, philosophy combined. Here is the middle of the eighteenth century itself, in all its varied and amusing confusion, palpitating with life. There can never come a time, until the French language ceases to be the medium of human thought, when "La Rotisserie de la reine Pedauque" will not add to the pleasure of mankind.

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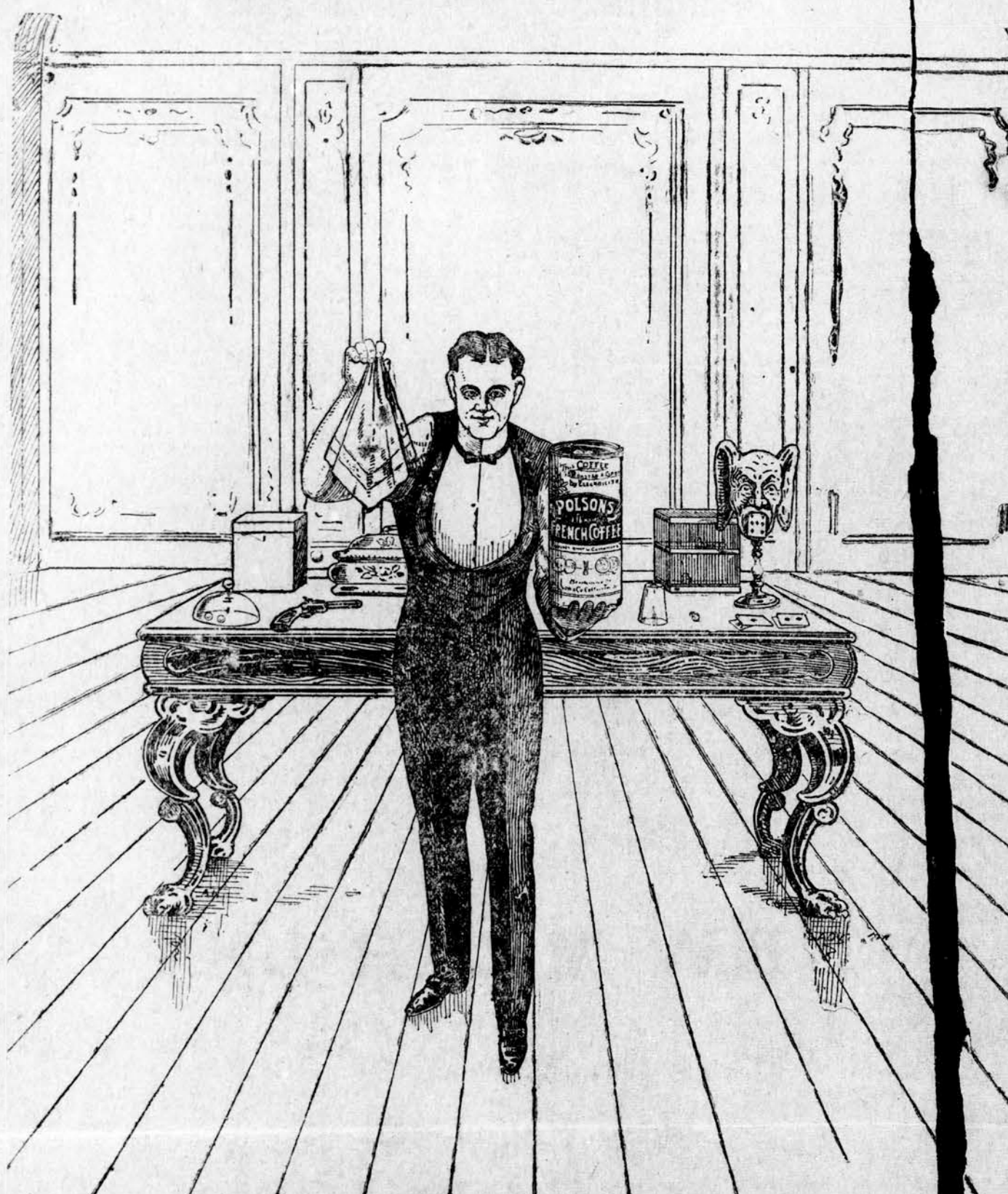
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